REGISTERED No. 61.—1871.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,154.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year, *in advance* | Rs. 42 |
| Half Year ,, | ,, 24 |
| Three Months ,, | ,, 14 |
| One Month ,, | ,, 5 |

For Daily Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is to be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do | ,, 2 8 |
| Third do | ,, 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2½ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. MacCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

| Jan. 1872 | | Jan. 1872. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ..... 16 | Leave Colombo ..... | 25 |
| ,, Ratnagherry ... 17 | ,, Galle ..... | 26 |
| ,, Vingorla ..... 17 | ,, Negapatam ..... | 29 |
| ,, Carwar ..... 18 | | Feb. |
| ,, Mangalore ..... 19 | ,, Madras ..... | 3 |
| ,, Cannanore ..... 20 | ,, Coconada ..... | 3 |
| ,, Tellicherry ..... 20 | ,, Vizagapatam ..... | 4 |
| ,, Calicut ..... 21 | ,, Bimlipatam ..... | 4 |
| ,, Beypore ..... 21 | ,, Gopalpore ..... | 5 |
| ,, Cochin ..... 22 | ,, False Point ..... | 6 |
| Arrive ALLEPPY ..... 23 | Arrive CALCUTTA ..... | 9 |
| ,, Tuticorin ..... 24 | | |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd January 1872, at noon.

| Jan. 1872 | | Feb. 1872 |
|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ..... 22 | Leave BUSSORAH ..... | 9 |
| ,, Kurrachee ..... 26 | ,, Fao ..... | 10 |
| ,, Guadur ..... 27 | ,, Muscat ..... | 12 |
| ,, Muscat ..... 29 | ,, Linga ..... | 15 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas ..... 31 | ,, Bunder Abbas ..... | 16 |
| | Feb. | |
| ,, Linga ..... 2 | ,, Muscat ..... | 18 |
| ,, Bushire ..... 4 | ,, Guadur ..... | 23 |
| ,, Fao ..... 6 | ,, Kurrachee ..... | 23 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH ..... 7 | Arrive BOMBAY ..... | 26 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

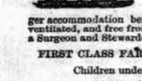
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 15th of February. The Passenger accommodation being limited and high-class, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL ....£50 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

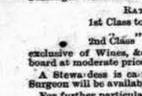
Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbitt Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th proximo.)



THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,871 Registered Tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,200 Effective. This Fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Suez | £ 30 |
| ,, Liverpool | £ 50 |
| 2nd Class ,, | £ 30 |

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Steward goes in charge, and the services of an experienced Surgeon will be available.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

*(To leave about the 18th instant.)*

THE new and powerful Steam Ship Sr. OLAF, Captain Hills, registered 1,935 tons and highest Class at Lloyds'.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Suez | £30 |
| ,, to Liverpool | £50 |

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

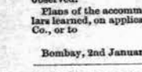
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

*(To be despatched hence on 8th proximo)*



THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain Abbott.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Suez | £70 |
| ,, ,, to Liverpool | £50 |
| 2nd Class ,, ,, | £30 |

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure the general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

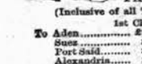
Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| To | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Without Food. |
| Suez | 36 | 23 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | Including Wines. |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 62 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th September 1871

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, (2,708 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain A. E. Barlow, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG (1,884 tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 16th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 tons, and 300 Horse Power, G. A. Hancock, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th February 1872.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool, via Suez Canal, 1st Class | Rs. 500 | { Exclusive of Wines, &c. |
| Do. Do. 2nd Class | 350 | |
| To Suez, 1st Class | 350 | |
| Do. 2nd Class | 225 | |

For Freight or Passage apply to

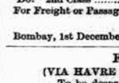
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(VIA HAVRE AND THE MALABAR COAST).

To be despatched hence end of January.



THE Steam-ship ADA, 1,050 Registered Tons, Robert Tatchell, Commander.

This fine vessel has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

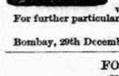
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.



THE favourite Passenger Steam-ship MILTIADES, 1,826 Registered Tons, J. H. Smith, Commander.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

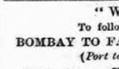
Bombay, 29th December 1871.

"WILSON LINE."

To follow the S.S. WALAMO,

BOMBAY TO FALMOUTH OR LIVERPOOL.

*(Port to be hereafter declared.)*



THE S.S. ORLANDO, 1,437 tons, will be despatched again at the END OF FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a particularly favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is very superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class.....£50 | Second Class .....£30

For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the above named Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar, on SUNDAY evening for Bombay :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Honawar | Malwan |
| Unjunwell | Vingorla |
| Ratnagherry | Goa (Panjim) |
| Jaitapore | Carwar |

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street ; or 45, Kelbadevi Road ; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of CASHMERE, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th January 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship WEST AUSTRALIAN, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horse, &c., &c., at No. 5, Mount Road, next to the Bungalow of Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.

On TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., the property of A. A. Remedios, Esq., leaving Bombay, the same comprising rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best silver-plated cutlery, dinner dishes, tea and coffee services, egg stand, bottle holder, table spoons and forks, cruet and pickle frames, table lamps, one and two light lustres, dining room, drawing room, sofa, washing and dressing tables, a large sized Chubb's treasury safe, book stands, drawing-room, easy, pedieu, arm and without chairs, conversation, reclining, and sofa couches, brass four-post bedstead, complete, bateando, sideboard, chiffonier, dispense and cook room furniture, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M., if not previously disposed of privately, a first-rate circular-fronted English-built Brougham, with a strong fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse rising 5, and a set of single Harness, complete.

Catalogues will not be published, and the property will be on view, from Sunday, the 14th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th January 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, a few articles of Blackwood Furniture, Glass and Crockeryware, Chandeliers, &c., &c.

25 dozen Pick Axes.

AT 1 P.M.

A large handsome Brougham, built expressly for India. Can be drawn either by a single horse or a pair.

A Grey Arab Brougham Horse believed to be sound.

One handsome English built Buggy.

One Grey Arab Horse, goes in double and single Harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, the following, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, or dwelling-house and tenements standing thereon, situate on the north side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, and numbered 221, in the Sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, formerly in the occupation of Bomonjee Jehangeer and others, and now of the said Jejeebhoy Jehangeer Lane, which said messuage is a sessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 190, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and contains by admeasurement 248 square yards and 4-9th of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on the east by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the west by the 1st Parsee Street Wadia Gully, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Bhicajee Cooper, and on the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton Presses, Iron Tanks, Brass and Copper Pots, Dishes, Tongs, Ladles, Scales with weights, and a good number of other Utensils, Carts and Bullocks, Camels, &c., &c., at Oomarwaddee.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the receiver and Manager of the late Runchordass Meggjee, the abovementioned Brass and Copper Utensils, &c., &c.

As also a well-built House, situate in Soucar Street, the property of the late Runchordass Meggjee.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, this day SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M. unless previously disposed of by private contract, a Bay Gelding with black points, over 14-2, age 6 off, has been used by an Artillery Officer for 2 years, and been thoroughly broken in as a Charger, carries a Lady well, and is believed to be perfectly sound. Now standing at Scott's Stable, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th, and THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th January 1872.

WELCH, MARGETSON & Co.,
16 & 17, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, FLANNELS, SPUN SILK and FANCY COTTON SHIRTINGS, SCARVES, MUFFLERS, PUGGAREES, BRACES, BELTS, SILK and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, RUGS, UMBRELLAS, PORTMANTEAUX, HAT CASES, &c., &c.

Manufactories. { BRIDGE PLACE, SOUTHWARK ; FOYLE STREET, LONDONDERRY. Established 1826.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

Will produce for the fourth time their very successful Play of

ALADDIN,

OR

THE WONDERFUL LAMP,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 13TH JAN. 1872.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle, Reserved | Rs. 4 | Stalls | Rs. 2 |
| ,, Unreserved | ,, 3 | Gallery | ,, 1-8 |
| | | Pit | Re. 1. |

Tickets to be had at the *Duftar Ashkara Press*, Fort ; at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao ; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 8 P.M. ; Performance to commence at 8-30 P.M.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship SUSSEX, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1872.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. AUSTRALIA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S. S. DELTA, from Southampton, 16th December 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S. S. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 9th December 1871.
,, BULGARIAN, from Liverpool, 12th December 1871.
,, TRINACRIA, from Glasgow, 2nd December 1871.

G. F. HENRY,
P. & O. Superintendent.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to noon on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., for the PURCHASE of the Steam Vessels JORAWAR and SIND. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th January 1872.

BULL & CO.,

OUTFITTERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BEG to call the attention of the general Public to their extreme LOW PRICES for CASH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dress Suit, lined with rich Silk | Rs. 70 0 |
| Tweed Suits, from Rs. 18 to | 46 0 |
| White Drill Suits, from | 10 0 |
| Tweed Trowsers, from | 8 0 |

HELMETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Christy's White Covers | 14 0 |
| Ellwood's Regulation, Cloth Cover | 18 0 |
| Hawk's New Regulation, Cloth Cover | 18 0 |
| Chain Chin Straps (Gilt) | 5 0 |

FELT HATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Shape, with high crown | 7 0 |
| Low Crown | 6 0 |
| Superior Soft Crown | 6 0 |
| Cork Merino, Black and Coloured | 6 0 |
| Lincoln and Bennett's Dress Hats | 14 0 |
| Christy's Dress Hats | 12 0 |
| Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell | 10 0 |
| Travelling Caps | 2 8 |
| Large Stock of Gent's Fith Hats at | 4 0 |
| Good Shaped Pith Hats for Ladies at | 3 8 |

SHIRTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oxford Cloth, best material | ½ Dozen for 30 0 |
| Silk, mixed material | ,, ,, 46 0 |
| Sil k and Wool do. | ,, ,, 46 0 |
| Best all-Wool Flannel | ,, ,, 42 0 |
| Coloured Cambric | ,, ,, 18 0 |
| Ditto with Collars | ,, ,, 22 0 |
| Long Cloth Shirts | from Rs 45 to 60 0 |

COLLARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| West End | per Dozen Rs. 4 and 5 0 |
| Tall Mall | ,, ,, 4 and 5 0 |
| Shakespeare | ,, ,, 5 0 |
| Knight | ,, ,, 5 0 |
| Westcourne | ,, ,, 5 0 |
| Olympic, with white and coloured Tie Ends | ,, ,, 6 0 |

SOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Cotton Thread | from 7 0 |
| White do. do. | 8 0 |
| Gent's Superior Turcad Hose, plain & embroidered, from 12 to 20 | 0 |
| Gent's Thin Merino, plain and striped | 13 0 |
| Gent's Thick ditto. | from 11 0 |

TIES, SAILOR'S KNOT SCARVES, MADE BOWS, SUCH-SCARVES, &c.

in all the New Patterns, Checks, Spots, Stripes, and Black, &c.

BULL & CO.

DESKS AND ECRITOIRES

of Russia, Morocco, Oak, Mahogany, Japanned Tin, &c., &c., thoroughly well finished in all the most approved modern styles.

Each at Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65.

Stationery of every description on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE

OF THEIR

"For India" Brand.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Quarts, original case of 1 doz | Rs. 38 0 | 42 0 |
| Pints ,, ,, 2 doz., per doz | 21 0 | 23 0 |

Charge for examination and repacking,—Rs. 2 per case.

Just landed by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Best Electro-Plated

EGG FRAMES,

in a variety of handsome patterns, carrying 4 or 6 cups, at

Rs. 18, 20, 27, 30, 36, 38, 40, 42, 45, 50, 54, 60 and 70.

Egg Steamers,

at

Rs. 22-8, 25, 27, and 30.

Egg and Toast Frames,

at

Rs. 27, 30, 40, and 45.

Electro-Plated Ware

of every description on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s. £3 3s. ; £4 4s. Gold Plaques, plated with Gold, £5 5s.

Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,

168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

J. W. BENSON,

*Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES*

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

*Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,*

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill) or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinners a la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The CREDITORS of the late Ms. NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE PUTLOO are requested to be good enough to send in their CLAIMS in writing, as soon as possible, to the address of his widow, MEHEREEBAI, at No. 153 B, Girgaum Back Road.

7th January 1872.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 55 Pairs of BULLOCKS will be received up to noon of the 18th inst. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right of accepting or rejecting any Bullock offered.

T. G. HEWLETT,
8th January 1872. Health Officer.

TENDERS will be received up to noon of the 18th instant, for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES for the use of the Health Department, during 1872. Full information will be given at the Office of the Undersigned.

T. G. HEWLETT,
8th January 1872. Health Officer.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—Persons having CLAIMS in respect to DEPOSIT RECEIPTS connected with Local Fund Works, Tanna District, are requested to submit the same before the 15TH JANUARY next to Captain Maunsell, R.E., President Local Fund Sub-Committee.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

Tanna, Collector and President Local Fund Committee's Office, Chowna, 16th December 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of RUPEES SIXTY-EIGHT AND A HALF (Rs. 68½) per SHARE, WILL BE MADE at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates, on and after TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

JAMES G. SMITH,
A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th January 1872.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of SMALL STORES during the year 1872.

Particulars as to quantities, &c., can be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder, on and after the 20th instant.

Tenders must be sealed, endorsed "Tenders for Small Stores," and delivered at Undersigned's Office, in Meadow Street, not later than the 16th instant.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 6th January 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY, the senior and oldest Partner of the well-known Firm of Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at Bombay and Outstations, that after a Partnership of forty years in the above Firm, he has separated therefrom, and opened a Firm of his own under the name of "MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS."

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY begs to remind his former kind Constituents that his own person who was known as the Old Shop as "Old Meeyajee," and he sincerely hopes and respectfully begs that they will continue to him the same kind patronage and support which he formerly enjoyed.

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY's long experience as a Milliner will enable him always to have in stock a choice selection of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c., and he begs to assure his kind Customers that it will be his constant study to afford them the greatest satisfaction. He has just received by the steamer "Nebraska" a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c.

N.B.—As the old Firm is still in existence, all Orders should be carefully addressed to

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to Noon of the 15TH JANUARY 1872, for the supply by Contracts specified in the Schedules, for one year, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent. on the acceptance of his Tender.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the Bolt, Rope by the Coil, Paint by the Keg, Oil by the Tin, Tallow by the Pound. Unless his Samples are equal to the Government Sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this Office, Printed Forms of Tender, and Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection therewith.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 12th December 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

*Through Booking between the Madras ; the East Indian ; the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi ; the Onde and Rohilcund ; the Bombay, Baroda and Central India ; and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.*

On and after the 1st January 1872, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class SINGLE TICKETS only can be obtained, and HORSES, CARRIAGES, DOGS, LUGGAGE, &c., can be BOOKED, through BETWEEN any PASSENGER STATIONS of the MADRAS and GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS.

TICKETS, 1st and 2nd Class only, at One Fare and a Half for the Double Journey, and available for return on any day within ONE CALENDAR MONTH, will also be issued between the principal Stations of the Madras and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

First, Second, and Third Class SINGLE, and 1st and 2nd Class MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS, can, from the same date, also be obtained, and HORSES, CARRIAGES, DOGS, LUGGAGE, &c., can be booked through, between the principal Stations of the Madras and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

GOODS and PARCELS can from the same date be booked through between any Goods-booking Stations of the Madras and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and also via the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, between any Goods-booking Stations of the Madras ; the East Indian ; the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi ; the Onde and Rohilcund ; and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. Consignments of Goods of more than two Tons in weight will be sent through to their destination in the waggons in which they are originally loaded to all those Stations on either of the Railways to which there is through Railway communication.

The Rates, Fares, and Charges of each Company to and from the Stations, or Junction concerned, will be added together to make up the Through Fares or Charges.

Further information, and all particulars as to the charges, and the arrangements, can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 27th December 1871. General Traffic Manager.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMAND for Bank of Bombay, second issue, at Rs. 195, and Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 620.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nomi. value ₹ sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 4 p.ct. | Agra Bank ..... | 85 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal ..... | 1,470 nl. |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New ... | 660 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 9 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue ..... | 195 |
| 15,250 | 1,000 | all | 9 p.ct. | Do of Madras ..... | 1,250 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 6 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China ..... | 260 |
| 40,000 | 281 | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 410 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C... | 140 |
| 37,000 | 250 | 125 | Nil. | National Bank of India.. | 88 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank ..... | 485 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 | 218-20 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..... | 233 |
| ..... | £20 | 109-15 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares ..... | 126 |
| ..... | £20 | 43-10-2 | do. | Ditto ..... | |
| ..... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ..... | £18 | 196-9-1 | do. | Do. New Shares ..... | 225 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 75 | Colaba Land Co.... | 1,455 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Freve Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 123 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil. | Mazagon Land ..... | 785 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | Nil. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited ..... | 365 |

EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London .. .. .. | At sight ... ... ... | 1s. 11d. |
| London Banks ... | 6 months' sight ... | 1s. 11 15/16d. |
| Do. Credits ... | 6 Do. do. ... | 2s. |
| Do. Documents. | 6 Do. do. ... | 2s. 0¼d. |
| Calcutta ... ... | At sight ... ... | 100¾ |
| Do. ... ... ... | 30 days' sight... | 99½ |
| Do. ... ... ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 99½ |
| Madras ... ... | At sight ... ... | 100 |
| Do. ... ... ... | 30 days' sight... | 99½ |
| China... ... ... | 60 Do. do.... | 218 |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each ... ... ... ... | Rs. 10-5 |
| Bank of England Notes ... ... ... | 10-12 |
| Carolus ... ... ... ... ... | 220 |
| Mexican Dollars ... ... ... ... | 222 |
| Five- Franc Pieces ... ... ... ... | 203 |
| Bar Silver ... ... ... ... ... | 106¾ |
| Gold Leaf ... ... ... ... ... | 16-12 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English ... ... ... | 16-10-6 |
| Australian Gold ... ... ... ... | 16-11 |
| Government Securities ... ... ... | 5 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills ... ... ... ... | 6 ,, |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent ... ... ... ... | 110¼ |
| New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 ... | 101¼ |
| Four per cent ... ... ... ... ... | 99½ |
| Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ... ... | 106½ |
| Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1836-37 ... ... ... | 103¼ |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans ... ... ... ... | 100 |
| 10 years' do. do. ... ... ... ... | 107 |
| 5 years' do. do. ... ... ... ... | 103 |
| Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ... ... | 112 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate ... ... | 112 |
| New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ... | 91½ |
| New French Loan (fully paid-up) ... ... ... ... | 89½ |
| Paris Municipal Loans (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. | 125 |

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, six days ending 6th January 1872.

| Open 1,374 Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching ... | 1,02,382 | 10 | 6 |
| Merchandize ... | 3,29,042 | 6 | 9 |
| Electric Telegraph ... | 844 | 3 | 6 |
| Earth Trains ... | 3,049 | 8 | 9 |
| Total Rs. ... | 4,35,318 | 12 | 9 |
| Corresponding week last year open 1,338 miles ... Total Rs' ... | 3,76,345 | 14 | 5 |
| Increase ... | 58,972 | 14 | 4 |

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—12TH JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 10th January, 5-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 34 hours 42 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th January, 1-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 11th January, 5-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 18 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th January, 12-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 9 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Turkey, one (no date.)

Via Red Sea, 11th January, 10-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 54 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 11th to 9 P.M. of the 12th January 1872 is as follows:—

| To Bombay. | Max. | Min |
|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta ... ... ... | 7 29 | 3 25 |
| ,, Kurrachee ... ... ... | 2 27 | 0 7 |
| ,, Madras ... ... ... | 1 31 | 0 24 |
| ,, Galle ... ... ... | 4 7 | 3 55 |

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH JANUARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London ... | Cotton ... | £3 0s. 0d. |
| | Cases ... | £3 0s. 0d. |
| | Seeds ... | £2 15s. 0d. |
| | Iron Ships Cotton ... | £2 10s. 0d. |
| Liverpool | Wooden Ships ... | £2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 2d. |
| | Myrabolns & Coir bills | £2 0s. 0d. |
| | Seeds ... | £1 15s. 0d. |
| Havre ... | Cotton ... | £3 0s. 0d. Nom. |
| | Coffee ... | |
| Overland ... Steamers ... | | £3 10s. 0d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal ... | | £3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d. |
| China ... | Steamer Cotton ... | Rs. 6 per bale. |
| | Opium ... | Rs. 25 To 30 pr. chest |
| | Sailing Ships ... | Rs. 4 per bale nominal |
| Calcutta ... Salt ... | | Rs. 5 0 0 per ton |
| Calcutta to Bombay ... | | Rs. 30 and Calcutta Port charges |
| Mauritius ... | | Nothing doing. |

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Isabella ... | Read ... | Mauritius, Dec. 7. |
| | Australia (s) ... | Murray ... | Suez, Dec. 30. |
| | Phlox (s) ... | Baker ... | Goa, Jan. 10. |
| | Kurrachee (s) ... | Scott ... | Kurrachee, Jan. 6. |
| | Sussex ... | Kinney ... | Calcutta, Dec. 16. |

DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Sir Walter Scott ... | Shaw ... | Liverpool. |
| | Apis (s) ... | Steyaert ... | Trieste, &c. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Baldovan, Watt, to Colombo.

Barque Futtay Shaw Allum, Nacoda, to Jeddah and Hoodooda.

Ship Prince Waldemar, Edgar, to Calcutta.

Ship England's Glory, Moon, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Tanjore, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

Ship City of Cashmere, to Havre.

Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | New Era ... | Babson ... | Bombay, Dec 6. |
| | Pride of Canada ... | Lyall ... | Leith, Sept. 26. |
| | Cardigan Castle ... | Davis ... | London, Oct. 3. |

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

| Jan. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Arcot (s) ... ... ... | | Calcutta. |

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29—Oxfordshire, s., Park, from London, passed to Colombo

30—Deccan, s., Rennoldson, from Suez.

30—Tanjore s., Johnston, from Suez.

31—H.M. S Daphne, Adams, from Plymouth.

31—Barque Essex, (Am.), Green, from Boston.

31—Indus, s., Greaves, from Bombay.

Jan. 1—Lord of the Isles, s., Blow, from Penang.

1—Carbon Castle, s., T. Campbell, from London, passed to China.

1—Australia, Italian, s., Lanera, from Geneva.

2—Barque Wide Awake, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

3—Violet, s., Watt, from Liverpool, passed to Bombay.

3—Corinna, s., Dryden, from Cardiff.

3—Ship Annie Fleming, Pierepoint, from Sunderland.

3—Bagdad, s., Templeton, from England, passed to Bombay

4—F. T. S. Jura, Fr., Touboulic, from Toulon.

4—Barque Brinkburn Briery, Jack, from Shields.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30—Tanjore, s., Johnston, to Bombay.

31—Deccan, s., Rennoldson, to Bombay.

31—Indus, s., Greaves, to Suez.

Jan. 1—Lord of the Isles, s., Blow, to London.

3—H.M. S. Daphne, s., Adams, to Trincomalee.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dec. 23—Barque Fritz, Vass, from Cardiff.

27—Emirne, s, Barrop, from Mauritius.

31—Barque Essex, Am., Green, from Boston.

Jan. 1—Australia, s., Lanera, from Geneva.

2—Barque Wide Awake, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

3—Corinna, s., Dryden, from Cardiff.

3—Annie Fleming, Pierepoint, from Sunderland.

4—F. T. S. Jura, Fr., Touboulic, from Toulon.

4—Barque Brinkburn Briery, Jack, from Shields.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *vie* SUEZ CANAL.

| Name. | Tons. | Destination. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| South Tyne ... | 1500 | Bombay ... | Dec. 23 |
| James C. Stevenson ... | 1900 | Madras ... | Dec. 23 |
| Macgregor ... | 2100 | Colombo ... | Dec. 23 |
| Hatton ... | 2200 | Bombay ... | Dec. 28 |
| Zano ... | 1800 | Calcutta ... | Dec. 28 |
| Glenroy ... | 2 00 | Penang ... | Dec. 28 |
| Caledon ... | 1183 | Bombay ... | Dec. 28 |
| Dilston Castle ... | 1393 | Bombay ... | Dec. 30 |
| Kilmarney ... | 1760 | Calcutta ... | Jan. 4 |
| Sirius ... | 2168 | Calcutta ... | Jan. 10 |
| Orlando ... | 1437 | Bombay ... | Jan. 12 |
| Mirefield ... | 1085 | Bombay ... | Jan. 15 |
| Bertha ... | 2500 | Calcutta ... | Jan. 16 |
| Viceroy ... | 1-26 | Calcutta ... | Feb. 10 |

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Millanke, s, 6 bales paper, B Ambaidas; 4 hhds claret, G Lockhart and Co; 24 bales brown paper, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 100 cases yellow metal sheets and 4,386 bundles iron hoops, S Mooljee; 18 packages hardware, 200 kegs iron nails, and 4 casks iron wire, N Chandabhy.

Sir Mendel, 3 casks glassware, B Bhimal; 9 cases glassware, and 2 cases soap, M Pallonjee; 21 packages glassware, A Khaloolabhoy; 100 boxes soap, A Abdool Curtim.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 20 cases paper, G Cursondass; 145 cases window glasses, 8 casks hardware, and 125 kegs iron nails, F Mollabhoy; 5 cases twine, A J Abadin; 20 cases beer, M Pallonjee, 18 cases champagne, P Framjee and Co.

St Olaf, s, 10 casks hardware, H M Cassum; 6 lead sheets; T Essoobally; 4 cases brandy, 3 cases sherry, 1 case port, 1 case hock, 1 case provisions, and 1 case pictures, King, King and Co; 25 bottles quicksilver, B Monarjee; 4 cases bacon and 4 cases cheese, J Nowrojee; 22 packages iron nails, T Adumjee; 25 cases champagne, C A Ross; 80 pieces iron plates, H Allybhoy; 10 cases moselle, Thacker, Vining and Co; 50 cases brandy, D Sassoon and Co.

Nemesis, s, 3 cases hardware, N and B Wadia and Co.

Sam Mendel, 20 cases galvanized and corrugated iron sheets H Allibhoy; 4 casks paints of sorts, A H A Taeem.

Milbanke, s, 16 cases oilmanstores, Bolton and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Apis, s, 3 cases gauze and silke brocade, N Ardaseer and Sons.

City of Cashmere, 15 cases suphuric acid, R Muncherjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Sovereign, 125 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 108 bales cotton, L Ramdyal; 30 bales cotton, O Heerjee; 50 bales cotton, G H Fazul and Co; 5 bales cotton, R Jaichand.

Norah Graeme, 100 cwts bones, Edwards Bates and Co.

Mahableshwur, 25 bales cotton, W Guga; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 105 bales cotton, M Luckmedass; 225 bales hemp, L Narronjee; 64 bales cotton, M Khetsee; 51 bales cotton, R Bapoobhoy; 60 bales cotton, M Mooljee; 33 bales cotton, H Jumnadass; 31 bales cotton, C Joogalbhoy; 200 bales cotton, H B Touche and Co; 77 bales cotton, B Pursotum; 37 bales cotton, B. Pursotum.

The Foundling, 90 bales cotton, M Bhugoobhoy; 90 bales cotton, M Luckmedass; 50 bales cotton, H S Essack.

Nebraska, s, 113 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 20 tons old iron, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

Mongolia, s, 58 bales cotton, M Lowjee.

Jane Law, 500 bales cotton, L Dulputbhoy.

St. Olaf, s, 25 bales cotton, V Munjee; 3,850 bundles coir yarns S S Narrelwala; 1 package wet dates, F Khakey; 10 bales wool, D Corjee; 50 bales cotton, P Luckmechund; 9 bales cotton, F Sands and Co; 1,214 packages wet dates, B Moonsee; 50 bales cotton, G Shamjee; 31 bales cotton, M Ghelabhoy; 100 bales cotton, S E Sassoon; 31 bundles hides, S S Mahomed; 62 bales cotton, D Shamjee; 103 bales cotton, King and Co; 96 bales cotton, H B Touche and Co; 75 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 125 bales cotton, S Narronjee; 45 bales wool, V Jairam; 70 bales cotton, A Munjee; 3 bales cotton, H Manuckram.

Milbanke, s, 25 bales cotton, V Munjee; 1 bale cotton, M Esmail; 200 bales cotton, G Samjee; 113 bales cotton, S E Sassoon; 24 bales cotton, G Visram; 34 bales cotton, K Canjee; 150 bags gall, H Muljee; 320 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 104 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Manockjee and Co; 45 bales wool, N Runsordass; 200 bales cotton, G Kuttow and Co.

Tanjore, s, 83 bales wool, C Megjee; 50 bales cotton, C A Dickinson; 188 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 80 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 17 bales cotton, C Megjee; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Saladin, 200 bundles baids, S Mooljee; 10 bales hides, N Gangjee.

Mongolia, s, 137 pieces E teeth, C Hulloobhoy; 226 pieces E teeth, S Futtabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Mongolia, s, 75 bales cotton, S Tyebjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tanjore, s, 50 bales cotton, K Preiswerck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong, s, 25 bales white twist, C Ebram; 12 bundles fishmaws, and 193 bundles sharkfins, L Khakey; 38 bales cotton, H E Ellias; 60 bales cotton, W Khetsee.

Asia, s, 18 packages samada stones, S Cowasjee.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 12.

Ross, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

Verelst, Cornet, 11th Hussars, to join, from England.

Lambert, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Rawul Pindee.

Carrie, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Brownlow, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

Beadnell, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, from leave, from England.

Gregson, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Indore.

Collis, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Bradshaw, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Playfair, Major, 13th Bengal N. I., on duty, from England.

Sheppee, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Lorell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 12.

Standen, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Annesley, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on medical certificate, to England.

Drummond, Colonel, Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Lowry, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty to Deesa.

Drummond, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 16th December 1871.

COMMANDS—CHOLERA.

Misconception having arisen as to the meaning and intent of G O 229 of 1867, that order is now cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"With reference to His Genl's Circular No 88, dated 15th June 1865, re-published at p 127 of the Standing Orders for that year, para 3 of which says that the absence of Genl Officers from their Divisional Head Quarters on duty is to be strictly limited to such periods as are necessary for joining inspection, or any other purely public object, it is now explained, for future guidance, that it was not intended by the above quotation to authorize a Genl Officer to leave his head-quarters for the purpose of visiting stations or depots in his command where cholera had appeared.

"2. During a period of cholera it is the duty of Genls of Divisions and Districts to remain at their proper head quarters, for the purpose of meeting emergencies that may arise; but in cases where Genl Officers consider their presence urgently required at any other station within their command, a reference may be made by telegraph to Army Head Quarters."

DRESS—OFFICERS—COMMISSARIAT AND PAY DEPARTMENTS.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, it is hereby notified that officers of the Pay and Commst Depts, when residing in any military cantonment, are bound to conform to the dress laid down by the officer in command for the dress of officers appearing in public.

LEAVE.

With reference to the orders G O No 358 of 1868, G O No. 159 of 1870, G O No 200 of 1871, the Govt have decided that by "furlough being due to an officer, or his having a balance to his credit," it is understood that he has a balance of furlough computed in the mode shown in Rule X. of the Regulations of 1868 even though he may not be entitled to take it owing to his not having served three years since his last return to duty; and that by the term "India" is understood the territories under the Indian Govt, including Cashmere, the Himalaya Hills, &c, but not Ceylon or the Straits Settlements.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 8.)*

Mr. J W Cherry, Acting 2nd Class Deputy Conservator of Forests, South Canara, has obtained privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr H L Wodehridge, to be an Asst Conservator of Forests, from the date of death of Mr J Nisbet.

Mr R W Morgan, to be an Asst Conservator of Forests, from the date of Capt H M Gosling's death—to complete the Establishment.

This cancels the appointment of Mr Morgan in Gazette of 10th Oct 1871, page 1573.

Asst Surg Henry Hyde, to act as Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Tellicherry, until further orders.

Asst Surg A J Hackett will be considered as having acted as Supt of the Jail at Berhampore from the 7th Sept to the 3rd Oct 1871, inclusive, during the absence of Surg-Maj G W Walter on other duty.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Surg D C McAllum, Zillah Surg and Supt of Jail, Tellicherry, on furlough, medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras

Lt, Brev Capt R T Chapman, of the Inf Genl List, is granted an extension of his furlough to Europe from the 28th Nov to the 18th Dec 1871, to enable him to rejoin.

Under instructions from the Government of India, Lt-Col J W Rideout, of the S C, Military Accountant, will officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, from the date of departure of Col T Gillilan on furlough to Europe, until further orders.

Lt-Col C Scott, Elliot of the S C, Acting Examiner Pay Department, to officiate as Military Accountant, and Mr T E Greenfield, Asst Pay Examiner, as Examiner Pay Department, during the employment of Lt-Col Rideout on other duty, or until further orders.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre 49th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lt, Brevet Captain George Henville Cherry, to be Capt, vice Muir, deceased. Dated 29 h December 1871.

Cavalry General List.

Lt Frederick William Buller, to be Capt, in succession to Morris, Cadre 1st Light Cavalry, promoted Dated 15th Aug 1871.

Cavalry General List.

Capt Augustus Henry Argill Colville, retired, to have rank from 29th Sept 1869, vice Ricketts, Cadre, 5th L C retired.

Capt Hugh Craeroft, to have rank from 5th July 1870, vice Bullock, retired.

Capt Francis Montgomery Onslow, to have rank from 5th August 1870, vice Edwards, deceased.

Capt Hugh Richard Hope, to have rank from 15th Dec 1870, vice Colville, retired.

The following officers are promoted to the rank of Capt by Brev, from the 4th Jan 1872, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lts Evelyn Swinton Skinner, S C, and Francis Robert Barry Eyre, Inf Genl List.

Madras Staff Corps.—Maj Arthur Francis, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt-Col from the 27th Dec 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lt Frederick Hole, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the 4th Jan 1872, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Madras Staff Corps—Lt Henry Beresford Nangle, of Her Majesty's 2nd Bn 21st Foot, 2nd Wing Sub 14th Regt N I, is admitted to the Madras S C, from the 10th Oct 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt J T M Armstong, of the S C, 1st Wing Sub 33rd Regt N I, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Capt D Munro, of the S C, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Tuticorin.

Col T G Hallan, Controller of Military Accounts, is permitted to embark from Bombay, instead of from Madras, on the furlough to Europe granted to him in G O G 28:h Nov 1871, No 373.

The furlough to Europe granted in G O G 12th Dec 1871, No 288, to Capt W Rowlandson, Cadre 17th Regt N I, is under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Lt-Col W H Cuming, S C, offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 1st Regt N I—Arrived at Madras on the 1st Jan 1872.

Maj C B L Smith, S C, Deputy Commissioner Central Provinces—Arrived at Bombay on the 16th Dec 1871,

## NOTICE.

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## *NOTICE.*

*HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HON'BLE the GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE at the Town Hall on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.*

*Gentlemen purposing to attend, are requested to bring two Cards with their Names legibly written thereon, one to be delivered to the A. D. Camp in Waiting, and the other to the attendant at the door.*

*By Order,*
*R. GRAHAM MAYNE, Captain,*
*Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*
*Government House, Parell, 12th January 1872.*

## *NOTICE.*

*MRS. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will be happy to RECEIVE VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on FRIDAY next, the 19th inst., from 5 to 7 o'clock p.m.*

*Visitors are requested to bring their Cards.*

*T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Captain,*
*Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.*
*Government House, Parell, 12th January 1872.*

## Rs. 2,000 REWARD.

WHEREAS there is reason to believe that the FIRE which took place in one of the SHOPS situated in the Honourable MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY'S CLOTH MARKET on the night of the 4th instant was the WORK of an INCENDIARY, it is hereby made known that any person who will furnish information which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the Offender will receive a REWARD of Rs. 2,000.

F. S. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 12th January 1872.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 2212 of 1871-72.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be holden in the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, 16th January, 1872.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

No. 2213 of 1871-72.

SENATE.

MEMBERS of the SENATE who intend to be present at the Convocation on the 16th, are requested to SEND their CARDS to the Registrar on or before MONDAY next, the 15th instant.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

No. 2214 of 1871-72.

NOTICE TO VISITORS.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of attending the Convocation for conferring Degrees, to be h-lden in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1872, at 5 P.M., are requested to FORWARD, as early as convenient, CARDS, with their Addresses thereon, under Envelopes, addressed "To the University Registrar, Town Hall."

Cards of Admission will be afterwards sent.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

MILNE—January 8th, at Agra, the wife of Dr. R. M. Milne, of a son.

MOWBRAY—January 9th, at 7, London Street, Calcutta, the wife of A. H. Mowbray, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HENNIKER—January 4th, at Fyzabad, W. Henniker, Esq., of tumour.

ROBERTS—January 8th, at Cawnpore, George Charles Parnham, the beloved son of G. and M. A. Roberts, Conductor, Ordnance Department, aged 4 years and 6 months.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.


# The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.


BOMBAY seems to be fast approaching that state which it has been declared by our local prophet is reserved for it as the centre of the Universe and the fountain of all commercial activity. Already it basks in the benign influence of the worldly wisdom of the Gamaliel who from Marine Street daily instructs the administrators of the affairs of the Indian Empire in the secrets of statescraft and in correct principles of social and commercial economy, so that it cannot require much longer time to transform us all, who are blessed with the opportunities of listening to so much valuable teaching, into a community fitted to appreciate the great things in store for us. But, in addition to all this, we are credibly informed that there is now commenced in Bombay a season of religious fervour, which breaks out in revival meetings all over the town, with every symptom of the epidemic spreading, and so aiding those already on the high-road to profane excellences in being also spiritually adapted for their great destiny. This new feature which is developing should, however, be watched with some curiosity, for it is well known that in every country in the world have religious revivals, by spasms, taken place, and that on those occasions the excitements were succeeded by lapses of lassitude, as may be safely predicted of all unnatural stimulation on any point. It seems to be characteristic of human nature to expend its superfluous energies in some sort of excitement. The power which is is expended by the rich in England in fox-hunting is in India spent by the same class in litigating: the ungodly do ungodly acts with painful vigour, and the godly become self-righteous with obtrusive vehemence. There are some few who are "compounded in equal parts of heaven "and hell," praying till the eyes are full of tears, and in the same hour cursing till the lips are white with foam. It is to say a truism, therefore, to observe that whenever there are revival lectures there will be revival demonstrations at them.

The meetings in Bombay are as yet of a milder character; at the nightly gatherings there are to be found, we understand, fervent and even dramatically impassioned outpourings; there are also hysterical results in ladies weeping out, and ecstatic effects in men rising in the midst of the assembled congregation to voluntarily avow themselves as having been very bad, and to testify to their regeneration. One witness the other day was urged by the recollection of the enormities committed by him to own to being in three shipwrecks, all apparently ordained by God to soften his heart, the last shipwreck carrying away his own father, thus snapping the rock from which at once flowed the waters of repentance, though seemingly with small abiding effect, as he straightway admitted having relapsed into evil ways from which he is now once more emerging. It is remarkable that at such gatherings there is a singular infection in Hiawatha, it seems to be sufficient for one writer to clear the obstruction in front by a sudden spring, for all the rest of the flock to spontaneously spring over it in imitation, so that one individual whose ecstatic feelings compel him to speak, or to burst, incites a similar feeling in a neighbour. Everybody knows that people with deep emotions are silent and self-contained, and credit is very properly given to them for sincerity in proportion to the absence of its protestations and assurances; while, on the other hand, the frothiness and effervescing theology of the ecstatics almost force the spectator to suspect that the resolution to keep in the straight path is shallow enough to admit of much babbling about being received into the body of the elect whose passports to Heaven are *vised*. Revivals which begin in this fashion, however, do not always die away quietly. The meetings at the Junker Hof of Königsberg, in 1867, were so enthusiastic as to require General von Falkenstein to call out his troopers, not so much to quell a disturbance as to protect the poor people,—whose enthusiasm made them weep, sob, swoon, faint, and shout, as each was individually affected by the preacher,—from being ill-treated by the crowd about the place, who, not having heard the preacher, were disposed to insult the effect of his impassioned eloquence. The Reverend Doctor Diestel, who thus excited the good folks of Königsberg in this wild way, preached nothing new, indeed he only repeated a well known statement that Christ is come, but his *manner* of saying it invoked feelings new and strange. "Men sighed and women "wept," says the historian of that event. "Hundreds of quivering voices answered to the "preacher's cry with Christus kommt!" Something of the same sort is happening in Bombay. No new truths are preached, no novel doctrine evolved; the old, old, story is repeated, and the very people who had heard it so often before that they had forgotten to *think* about its teaching suddenly discover a new light and become melted; they behave as if they have been reserved to a new knowledge of religious matters made the influence of the particular Shepherd who has now succeeded in moving them. How is it possible to ascribe it to any other power? How can it be reasonably ascribed to anything inherent in the familiar doctrine preached again, for all along this very doctrine, in the hands of the Ministers of the Established Church of England (whom the *Theophilus Anglicanus* hails as the anointed successors of the Holy Apostles) seemed inoperative; but it becomes suddenly vivifying and galvanizing when enunciated by some itinerant preacher. Surely it is not too much to say that, if the Spirit of God were so minded, it could have worked the very reformation, years ago, through the pulpit whence it was invoked, rather than now from the platform or the streets. The necessary conditions appeared to have been absent from the pulpit, but are present on the platform. What are they? Not greater erudition, nor greater accuracy, for the platform is perhaps deficient in these, but it possesses the eloquence of dramatic effect. Word pictures are skilfully painted, energetic actions evolve human magnetism, the minds of the hearers are taken captive and can no longer distinguish between truth and error, their feelings rise in conflict and precipitate their judgment, and ecstasy is the result. They feel the acuteness of their want of faith without caring to enquire what are the grounds of the faith, and they sting themselves with needless remorse which they are convinced can only be expiated by extreme self-abasement and misery. This is what Bunyan lashed himself into feeling when he exclaimed, "Oh! how happy now was every creature over I! for they stood fast and kept "their station. But I was gone and lost." Of this sentiment writes the great Macaulay, "scarcely any madhouse could produce an instance of delusion so strong."

People who run away with the idea of nothing but a Holy Spirit being capable of moving the hearts of men must be reminded that man is composed of emotions on which man can play, and different operators on those emotions produce but the same result. The latent faculty in human beings for spiritual ecstasy may be excited to an unreasonable extent by the forcible, though uneducated, eloquence of stump-oratory, and the excited proclaim, because they know no better, that they are touched by the Spirit of God when they are only touched by the eloquence of man. Change the operating medium, and let the assembly be tested by an animal magnetizer, and what is the effect? We quote from an authoritative and well-known author who speaks of a person in a magnetic ecstasy—

"In this new state the mind is filled with religious ideas with which perhaps it was never before occupied. He sees everywhere the action of Providence. This life to him appears only a journey during which we ought to collect what is necessary for us in our everlasting mansions. The independence of the soul, the liberty of man, immortality, are to him evident truths. He is convinced that God hears us—that prayer is the most efficacious means of obtaining His aid and dissipating the ills around us, or at least of turning them to our advantage * * Charity for him is the first of virtues; that which we call the method of expiating our sins and which often suffices to obtain remission. He is so much penetrated with it, that he forgets himself for others, and no sacrifice for the sake of doing good costs him too much."

There is however a circumstance in these revival meetings which may be turned to profitable account by the ministers of the several denominations, namely, the opportunity of watching and perhaps learning the *art* of moving the hearts of their hearers by dramatic eloquence. The success of Mr. Bellew, than whom there was no better preacher, was because he studied from play actors the art of speaking. Spurgeon roars like a lion, stalking up and down his stage, and attracts countless multitudes, and he nets many a listener who abandons the services of his own Church, the clergy of which only give him the very skimmilk of sermons. The times are altered, and the clergy must follow in the wake of the taste of the people, and dress up their old stories in the manners of the day. An excellent story is told of an aged minister, complaining that, although he spoke nothing but the truths he had been preaching for half a century past, he yet did not realize the same effect which he produced in olden times, and of his being humbly told by his clerk that it was the *cut* of his sermons which was now old fashioned, and did not take with the new generation; the materials were the same, the operator of them was the same, but the *cut* was old fashioned, and the result was uncared for. It may be a hint not thrown away to some of our ministers to adapt the cut of their sermons to present tastes.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERN

public in Camp is to get hold of the *Pioneer* when a Sunday letter appears. I was having luncheon with Snobkins of the 129th to-day when the first letter was being discussed. Of course I praised it highly. "Who the devil can it be?" says Jones. "I'll swear it's true that Travers said that about the old and new drill-book." "By God," says Snobkins, "the man is a brick; but I think I know who it is, and so does the General. He said so." "I would not be in his shoes if he is found out, for the people all say it is not the Volunteer," put in Jones, "and that fellow in grey looks such a lout." Is he a lout? Ah! he may be, but some people are not such fools as they look, Mr. Jones.

It is most unfortunate that a break must take place in this excellent history of the Camp. I shall be unable to give a personal and consequently brilliant account of Lord Napier's inspection of the 3rd Division. You know that I am, as a rule, a bold and reckless rider, notwithstanding that I thump rather in my saddle when galloping, and that my legs reach only a short way down the saddle flaps; but you must remember I can get a full extra inch by not wearing straps. I can shove my feet further down by a long way. It was that shrewdness of mine young Falstaff joked about to his bitter sorrow. Well, Sir, while riding out that morning of the 3rd January, my horse suddenly broke into a slower pace, and as I continued with my 19 stone at the superior momentum—why, I shot over his head into the midst of these infernal criticizing Woolwichers. Now you see the cause of my disliking these gentlemen. Though I lay palpitating for at least five minutes, the only notice taken of me was by that officer who observed me with his field-glasses, entered the fact, noted the hour, and then rode off. I can stand most accidents, but this one—not the fall, Sir; no, not the fall—I mean this treatment, quite upset me, and I was obliged to return to Delhi. But the 3rd Division won't escape. I will inquire carefully and note what other real artists in modern strategy and tactics considered of the manœuvres. I am not the only great critic here. I have a friend in the Canal Department who was in the Militia and shows the most indisputable knowledge of the science of war, and he was there. —*Pioneer.*

## THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

We yesterday received the following by telegram from Calcutta:—

General Bourchier, telegraphing on 7th January, reports having further advanced. No further fighting had taken place. Chiefs from Kholie and emissaries from Poiboi were in camp. Cold nights and dense fogs were telling somewhat upon the troops and coolies. Two of the wounded had died.

LEFT COLUMN.

CAMP TIPAI MUKH, New Year's Day, 1872.

The first act of the Lushai drama has just closed, as news has come in of the submission of the Kholell men. On the 30th ultimo General Bourchier, with 150 men of the 42nd N. L., started at 9 A.M. for the burnt villages, accompanied by a survey party under Captain Badgley. This move was intended more as a demonstration to show the savages that the return of the force to the Camp on the Towee Boom was not the result of any opposition on their part to our onward progress, but that we were both able and ready to move in any direction we pleased. The enemy had been hovering about the Camp, stalking our sentries and annoying the force, and one man had been wounded. About three miles from the Camp, a Looshai, clad in a yellow cloak with a tall bunch of feathers on his head, appeared in the path, evidently anxious for a parley. He turned out to be one of Poyboy's emissaries, and came on the part of his chief and the Kholell men to sue for peace. On understanding that he would not be molested, he ascended a tree, and waving a red cloth yelled in a most unearthly manner to his brethren in the jungle to cease firing and come in. Gradually from behind bush and tree, skulking along from ridge to ridge, savage after savage appeared in full, a goodly number were collected, including one woman and child; the first we had seen. Where they all came from was a wonder, as they rose out of the ground from all sides. The firing ceased at once. The Kholell men stated that they had left severely both in men and property, and that the destruction of their granaries would utterly ruin them, as they depended entirely on their store of grain for the coming year's subsistence. Whether this was absolutely true or merely a *ruse* to gain time and bury their remaining stacks of corn, is of course not known. They were informed that our terms would be stated to them hereafter. In the meantime a truce or armistice was concluded. When questioned about their losses, they acknowledged a loss of five men killed, but would give no information about the number wounded. The pious zeal which these people display in removing their killed and wounded comrades is really astonishing, as notwithstanding the nearly incessant firing of the last few days only one Looshai corpse has been brought in, greatly to the disappointment of one at least of our medical officers, who is anxious to get some Looshai skulls to decorate an ethnological museum at home. The Looshais cut off our heads as warlike trophies whilst we decapitate them in the interests of science—which are the savages? Having treated the enemy to the *fortiter in re*, the *suaviter in modo* has been tried with those who have come in, and firewater has been lavished on them, in the hope of getting some pilots, and scouts to assist in ferreting out those of their brethren who are not yet converted to a true belief in Enfields and rifled guns. It is hoped that we shall succeed in getting guides. These men ought to prove of great assistance, as our weak point up to the present has been the difficulty in obtaining trustworthy scouts. Had the intelligence department been properly managed, we should have had timely notice at Tipai Mukh of the intended raid of the 26th ultimo, and should not have to deplore the death of some of our *mahouts* and the loss of two elephants. I am happy to be able to state that two more of the runaways have been captured after a weary hunt of three ranges of hills. There are now only two elephants still unaccounted for.

The Looshais who came into Camp seem never weary of admiring the rifles and arms of our sepoys, but the red coats seemed to excite their great admiration. But for the moral effect produced on the savage mind by a mass of scarlet, it would seem to be the worst possible dress in which to clothe men for work in a country covered with forest and jungle. Whilst the green-coated Goorkha lies hidden in bush, almost as invisible as the savage himself, the red clad Punjabi stands up in his gorgeous panoply, a mark which no Looshai musket could be possibly miss. These weapons are in truth wondrous pieces of mechanism. The barrel is attached to the stock by means of lac, further strengthened by a tie of cane. One of these old flint muskets had on it the Tower mark with the date 1745—from Culloden to Kholell, rather a long step!

We unfortunates at Tipai Mukh have been amusing ourselves lately in throwing up defensive works, and the position is now strong enough to resist any force that the Looshais could possibly bring against us. The hill to the south has been cleared, and a small stockaded post for a picquet constructed on the top, connected by a breakwork with the picquet below, and further strengthened by traverses affording a flanking fire. The hill commands a view of the whole Camp, with a good look-out on three sides, up the Tipai one way and up and down the Barak. A further method of defence has been borrowed from our enemies, viz., *pungees*, or pointed bamboo spikes, driven into the ground and covered with a little loose earth. The Goorkhas of the 44th are great adepts in this style of fortification, having had much experience of it in the Khasia Hills and the Bhootan Campaign. These little obstacles are much more formidable than one would think, as the bamboos are sharp enough to run through the stoutest boot, and a rush through them by barefooted men would be simply impossible. We have had one or two accidents lately from falling timber. The recklessness of natives in felling trees on a hillside is simply wonderful; they never seem to think it necessary to warn those underneath, but appear to consider it rather a laudable feat than otherwise to drop a tree neatly on a comrade below.

The hospital is pretty full at present; there appears to be a great incidence of dysentery and bowel complaints amongst both officers and men. Eleven wounded men are expected in from the front to-day, so that the medical officer in charge of the depôt hospital will find his hands pretty full. Five hundred of Hidayut Ali's coolies under Major Moore ought to arrive within a day or two; if they have quite recovered they will be of great use, as we cannot have too much carriage to push on commissariat stores to the front. The remnant of the 22nd who were left behind at Mynadhur ought soon to be up. They are much wanted, as the men here are on duty almost incessantly night and day, and the constant work is commencing to tell upon them.—*Pioneer.*

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, 14TH JAN. 1872.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 22 and 348.
4-45 PM—Catechising.
5-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 62, 327, and 17.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 AM—Holy Communion.
11 AM—Litany and Sermon. Hymns 30 and 175.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 317, 62 and 15.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 AM—Matins, with Litany and Sermon. Hymns 62 and 309.
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 66, 317, and 279.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 309 (Fierce raged the tempest) and 50 (Earth has many a noble city.)
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 210 (With Christ we [illegible] a mystic grave), 63 (God of mercy), and 66 (Hail to the [illegible] Crucified).
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 AM—Morning Service.
Psalm 67, (Tune, Prague—114.)
Paraphrase 53, (Tune, St. Mirrins—45.)
Hymn 34, (Tune, Alma—270.)
Anthem—"Pray for the peace of Jerusalem."
6 PM—Evening Service.
Paraphrase 43, (Tune, French—14.)
Hymn 79, (Tune, Hamilton—81.)
Hymn 67, (Tune, Amber—300.)
Anthem—"I was glad when they said unto me."
Collections for Church expenses.
7 PM—Wednesday, Evening Service.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 AM—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 PM—At No. 5, Cluze Road, Byculla.
The Rev. Mr. Small will preach at Byculla in the evening.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 22ND DECEMBER.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning the P. and O. Co's. s.s. Melbourne arrived in harbour, with the English mail of the 22nd ult. on board. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Laird, 2 infants, and native female servant.
Mrs. Palin's native male servant.
Mrs. Lake, infant and child.
Mr. D. E. Owen.
Mrs. and Miss Doveton.
Major and Mrs. J. R. Currie.
Dr. and Mrs Fitzgerald.
Major W. Playfair.
Lt. J. Laird
Mr. W. Bryce.
Lieutenant Bishop.
Miss Thornycroft.
Cornet Verelst.
Mrs. and Miss Walker.
Mr. W. Sutherland.
Mrs. West, infant, and child.
Miss Seeley, & 2 European female servants.
Captain F. Coll's.
Mr. H. M. Weedon.
Dr. C. G. Roy.
Mrs. Greathead's ayah.

FROM BRINDISI.

Dr. W. Muirhead.
Captain and Mrs. Bradshaw.
Mr. and Mrs. Achard.
Mr. H. Ewing.
Mr. H. B. Lawford and son.
Mr. Mavojanni.
Mr. Manvutti.
Mr. Fachari.
Mr. Cavocoressi.
Mr. Morgan.
Colonel H. A. Browglow.
Lieutenant J. C. Ross.
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Burney.
Mr. and Mrs. Smythe.
Mr. E. Foppe.
Mr. J. A. Forbes.
Mr. D. Freck.
Mrs. T. Kaiser.
Mrs. W. Goodhue.
Mr. D. Nicol.
Mr. J. Hinrech.
Rear Admiral Sir W. R. Mends, K.C.B.
Mr. W. J. Sargoaunt, Private Secy. to ditto.
Lieut. and Mrs. Bradnell.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr. J. W. Ballantine.

## WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 22ND DECEMBER.

Little more need now be said about the illness of the Prince of Wales, who is in a fair way to complete recovery. The Queen has returned to Windsor, and all the other relatives of the Heir Apparent have left Sandringham. The "specials," too, have come back, and we are at length spared the harrowing prognostications and the amateur speculations on the meaning of this or that symptom in typhoid fever with which indefatigable correspondents loaded the wires day and night during the exciting ten days which commenced with yesterday fortnight. Thus the Royal family and the nation will, after all, have a reasonably merry Christmas; indeed, the favourable ending of the illness gives immense relief to all, from the Privy Council downwards. Only one incident occurred in the early part of this week to create an uneasy feeling. The groom or stable youth at Sandringham stables, named Blegg, who was unwell with exactly the same disease as the Prince, and between whose case and that of his master there were some singular features of similarity, each keeping the other company both in improvement and in reaction, suddenly relapsed on Monday, and died. He had every care paid to him, four skilled nurses being detailed to attend on him day and night, while the same doctors watched his case that looked after the Prince. The explanation of his sad fate is that his constitution was weakly, and that the strength which enabled the master to pull through failed the servant at a critical moment, the lung congestion gaining the upper hand.

Before I quit this subject, I may allude to the remarkable unanimity of feeling here and abroad as elicited by the Prince's illness. My last letter gave one side; and I may now give the other. Fortunately it is soon told. The solitary exceptions to the general current of sympathy were two in number; the disreputable handful of democrats here whose chosen organ is *Reynolds's Weekly*, and the even worse set of nationalist politicians in Ireland, who should be open rebels, if they had the courage of their opinions. The former evilest of the Prince's having done nothing worthier than shoot pigeons and indulge in similar amusements; while the latter had the incomparably bad taste to turn the occasion to use in sneering at the relatives of the (supposed) dying man. The *Flag of Ireland* says—"Instead of expressing concern at the prospect of desolation which may await the family of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, we fancy that very loyal people should rather congratulate them on being the relatives of a Prince who obtains so much for doing so little. There are many men in the world more valuable to the world than the Prince of Wales." I am told, however, that this language by no means represents Irish opinion even among the disaffected, and that the vulgar bitterness of its tone was really provoked by the unexpected sympathy displayed all throughout Ireland. Again, the coarse sonrrility of *Reynolds's Newspaper* is anything but shared by the London republicans as a body, for they initiated an address to the Queen expressing warm regard and sympathy, the only objectionable thing about it being a pretty strong hint to the Prince of Wales that he should profit by the trial he had gone through, and be a better boy in future. But of all the demonstrations of interest and good-will which the ends of the earth sent to us last week—including the simultaneous prayers in the United States and Canada, the Jewish supplications at their synagogues in the Holy Land, and the kind messages from M. Thiers, and from the Kings of Italy and Portugal,—nothing produced so strong an impression here as the Parsee prayers at Bombay, of which we heard by telegram. The *Spectator* thinks the Parsee service performed on the behalf in all the fire temples of Western India by a race to which his own is modern, and under forms before which our rituals are of yesterday," one of the most dramatic of all the unexpected incidents to which the Prince's illness gave rise. It may gratify the worthy Parsees to know that it was not till after their devotions had been performed that the illness took a favourable turn. To them at least in this case the *post hoc* will be identical with the *propter hoc*. I need not repeat here any of the learned, and sometimes very unlearned, discussions that are going on, in circles where the prayers of Parsees never been even alluded to, except in derision, as to the efficacy of prayer. I verily believe that people who never prayed before, not even for their first born, prayed last week for the recovery of the Prince. Now I will not trench on a sacred and mysterious subject by way of speculation, but I will mention one *fact*, from which your readers may draw their own conclusions. In the opinion of his doctors—one of whom, Dr. Gull, has, I believe, the widest range of practice enjoyed by any living physician—the recovery of the Prince was little less than marvellous. At half-past 7 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday week one of these gentlemen said to a friend that they had scarcely a gleam of hope remaining. The Prince had then been fifty-two hours delirious, raving in broken snatches of English, French, and German, his left lung was paralysed, and the deadly numbness was spreading to the other lung, thus threatening to carry off the sufferer by the usual deadly kind of asphyxia. But after that hour—say eight o'clock—there was a short blessed interval of rest and sleep, from which, as from the very shadow of death, the Prince awoke to life and reviving effort. From that point all was progress, without one instant of reaction. Explain it how we may then—skill of the attendants, hand of Providence, natural vigour of constitution, and in any other way, the recovery comes to be something very like a miracle.

As everything was in suspense during the serious stages of the Prince's illness, so everything is now getting animated again. Politically we shall have plenty of excitement soon; there will be one or two Parliamentary elections, conferences by sects and churches, and important public meetings. The Speaker of the House of Commons has just announced his intention of retiring when the Session opens, and the first duty will be the appointment of another Speaker. I believe Mr. Cardwell has at present the best chance. He would like the post, and he is very well fitted for it. Moreover, he is decidedly out of his element as Secretary for War, and, now that purchase is abolished and the new regulations are started, he may feel that he has accomplished his work and done something to make himself be remembered. Other names are Sir George Grey, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Dodson on the Ministerial side, and Mr. Walpole on the Conservative. Mr. Denison, the present Speaker, will of course have a peerage, and this change will involve the loss of another seat to the Liberals, who would never have carried North Notts but for the high character of their candidate. Indeed, more than one seat may be lost, for the transference of Mr. Cardwell would almost inevitably give a victory for Oxford to the Conservatives. Mr. Roebuck is to address his late constituents at Sheffield shortly. If all I hear be true, the quondam Radical, and advocate in 1839 of the Canadian rebels, will fiercely denounce republicanism and Mr. Gladstone, and will fiercely stand up for the hereditary Peerage and the Monarchy. The Nonconformists, again, will hold their Conference in the middle of next month, and will declare open war against the policy of the Government.

The Suez Canal has been a topic of discussion this week in connection with the reported efforts of M. de Lesseps to procure the purchase of the Canal by certain foreign Powers—England, France, Austria, and Russia, being, it is understood, those to whom overtures have been made. The *Times* throws cold water on the project, but I utterly disbelieve that in doing so it really represents public opinion here. On the contrary, the benefit which the Canal has conferred on our trade with India is now so palpable, and is so generally admitted, that, if there were any risk of the undertaking ceasing to be available for merchant steamers, public opinion in England would very likely compel the Government to interfere and rescue the passage from danger. As any one can see, the most valuable part of our commerce—that with the East—is undergoing a complete, if silent revolution. The substitution of steam for sails, which had already made great progress prior to 1869, has received a powerful impetus from the Canal, which in its turn profits by the movement it has stimulated. It is too late now to reverse the current, for the advantage has passed far beyond the stage of mere experiment. But unfortunately the benefit is all to those who have sacrificed nothing to attain it. British merchants and shipowners who did not give a shilling to help the big excavation are now profiting by the sacrifices of men, mostly French, who have flung their savings into the desert sand, and find that the chances of a dividend are fleeting as a desert *mirage*. The French share and bond holders, whose clamours for a dividend were allayed by the war, are now anxious for something, and M. de Lesseps is obliged to admit that, after paying all working expenses, the Canal loaves nothing for its proprietors. Of course, the traffic is always increasing, and there is a probability of a surplus at a remote period, but that is not enough for those who are now starving. Such is the crisis which has compelled Lesseps to exert himself. I quite believe that he will do nothing with our present Government, either in the sense of inducing them to buy the Canal as a State transaction or of going partners with other Powers, but I also believe that, if the Frenchman perseveres and gets any moneyed men here to take it up, he may obtain Government aid of another kind. There is a splendid opportunity at present for a promoter of genius to get hold of Lesseps and open negotiations with the shareholders, while the slightest hint of any other than English or Egyptian hands acquiring control of the passage, and of the land adjoining, would create a feeling here that would drive our *lasses faire* Government into action of a very direct nature. The use which merchant steamers make of the Canal is constantly augmenting, and I think even the P. and O. Company would admit that commerce could not now do without it. The company, I find, still grumble greatly at the high charges they have to pay for transit, and the disadvantage at which they are thus placed when compared with other shipowners, owing to the peculiar build of their vessels. The remedy of course is to alter the build, but that takes time and money; and the company is not very fond of change.

The International Telegraph Conference is still sitting at Rome, and I am astounded to find that the members will be there for a month or six weeks to come. What they get to do I cannot imagine. All the time the faintest æsthetic, antiquarian, or ecclesiastical proclivities, I could suppose them snatching at an opportunity of staying over the Christmas week and regaling themselves with the customary sights. But I own that the idea of worthy Sir James Anderson listening with the prescriptive rapture to the melodious blasts of the silver trumpets, or of Mr. Pender caring about the benediction *urbi et orbi*, or of Cyrus Field "doing" the Coliseum by moonlight, except with an eye to its transfer to the Central New York, seems to me like a prodigious joke. However, there they are, and I suppose their labours will result in something. Possibly Mr. Pender and Sir J. Anderson are utilising the time by negotiations with the Italian Government about the Brindisi and Alexandria cable mentioned by me in a recent letter. There is a good deal of discussion here about submarine cables still, and one or two movements are afoot for consolidating the various Atlantic cable interests, or laying another one. I should not be surprised to see the matter ended by the existing companies (two) arranging between themselves to lay a third cable, and so keep competition at a distance. The Brazil and Portugal scheme, about which I wrote to you, has proved, as I antioipated, an utter failure. I am told that not a shilling of English money has been subscribed—in the open market, of course. The projectors threaten to persevere, nevertheless, in making and laying the cable—that is, I presume, after a brisk demand with an advance for all sorts. The American crop was recently stated on official authority to be three and a third million of bales. I believe this, like the former computation of the Agricultural Bureau, to be an under-estimate, and that the actual yield will be something more than now said, or 3,400,000 bales. It must be understood that there is some uncertainty about all these calculations, and that all which I or any man else can do is to compare advices. At the same time, I think that this reckoning will be found very close to the truth.

The money market is somewhat more active, as usual at the close of the year, but it is only for the time. Whether next month will bring ease or stringency depends on many circumstances, political and otherwise, which it is now impossible to forecast.

## BOMBAY.

Liberality.—Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has contributed Rs. 4,000 towards the erection of a building for a dispensary at Chicklee.

Hindoo Holiday.—The High Court will be closed to-day on account of the Makar Sankranti holiday, and several Government offices will be closed.

The Poor Box.—The Second Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 10 from X. Y. Z., contributed to the Girgaum Police Court poor-box.

Director of Public Instruction.—Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction, has gone on his inspectorial tour to the Southern Maratha Country, and is now at Kolapore.

The Assistant Secretary to Government.—We hear that Mr. P. Ryan, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political Department, who is now on leave in England, intends to study for the Bar.

Small Causes Court.—During November and December last, there were in all 138 cases under the extended jurisdiction, almost all of which were decided by the First Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Theft.—A Mussulman, named Mahomed Sulliman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing seven handkerchieves belonging to one Hemraj Canjee, and sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Ceylon, per s. s. Baroda, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 15th instant, at 10 A. M. The next mail for Mauritius and Réunion will be despatched on the 15th instant, via Aden, per P. & O. Company's contract steamer.

Accident.—On Thursday, a Mahomedan boy, aged about six years, by name Abdool Ally Bux, was seriously hurt by a bale of unpressed cotton falling on him from a warehouse. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

A Printing Press at Tanna.—The Tanna Local Fund Committee has established a printing press at that station, and the printing work of the Tanna Collector's department, which for several years used to be given to a native paper, is now given to this new establishment.

The Queen's Statue.—Every preparation, we observe, has been made for the purpose of unveiling Her Majesty's statue, ordered out from England at the expense of the late Gaekwar of Baroda; but as far as we can ascertain, no date has been fixed for the public ceremony which is to attend it.

Examination for the Office of District Pleader.—Candidates for the office of pleader in the district and subordinate Courts residing in Bombay are requested to appear at the office of the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, for the scrutiny of their testimonials of character and education, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, of the value of Rs. 200, for the year 1871-72, for the best compotitive essay on "The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces," has been awarded to Manockjee Nusserwanjee Nanawati, B.A., of the Elphinstone College.

Programme of Music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I, at the Esplanade today:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Ernani | Basquit. |
| Aria | Canti di Oberto | Verdi. |
| Quadrille | Bouquet di Opera | Rivierri. |
| Selection (Op) | Martha | Flotow. |
| Valse | Kunstler Leben | Strauss. |
| Galop | Fantasia | Hertel. |

Run over by a Cart.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Nowibaee, woman, aged about eighty years, who was on the previous evening run over by a bullock cart at the Two Tanks. She received serious injuries, and was removed to the hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The jury found that the woman died in consequence of injuries received by her, having been accidentally run over by a cart.

The Parsee Students for the Civil Service Examination.—Another of the three Parsee students, Mr. Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, a student of the Elphinstone College, and a nephew of Judge Manockjee Cursetjee, appeared before before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, yesterday, and produced evidence with regard to his age, with a view of shortly proceeding to England to compete for Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service examination. The young student is now in his eighteenth year.

Cheating.—At the Fort Police Court, on Thursday, one Gholee Allow, woman, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against one Gungaram Govindram, whom she charged with cheating, in respect of a promissory note for Rs. 100 and ten rupees in cash; and a summons against a Mussulman named Aboo Cassum, whom she charged with abetment of cheating. Gungaram was arrested and placed before the magistrate yesterday, but was remanded to jail, pending the arrest of the other man alleged to be concerned in the offence.

The Play of "Aladdin."—It is difficult to say whether any other play produced by the Parsee dramatic companies was more calculated to captivate the native mind than the play of "Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp," which has been recently put upon the boards of the Grant Road Theatre by the amateurs of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club. To say nothing of the superb dresses, the excellent songs, and the interest of the love scenes in the play, the mechanical contrivances and scenic effects, which have been prepared at very great cost, are alone worth seeing at any price. It will be seen from our advertising columns that the play will be reproduced to-night.

Errata.—By an awkward mistake of the printer, we are afraid that two of the motions made at the meeting of the Bench of Justices on Thursday appeared in our report yesterday somewhat unintelligible. Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Bengalee's motion should have read, "That in view of the funds required for the construction of the proposed Tooljee Water Works, Government be requested to proceed as soon as possible to give effect to the resolution of this Bench of the 4th December last, that the sections of the Municipal Act requiring the setting aside annually of 2½ lakhs of rupees for drainage purposes, be rescinded, and that such sum be applied towards the payment of the Vehar Water Extension." The motion was lost in favour of Captain Baker's. Regarding the sale of land in Rampart Row, Mr. Hope moved, seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassudew, "That the Bench sanction the sale by the Acting Municipal Commissioner of certain frontages adjoining the Old Rampart or Eastern Boulevard, lying between the line of the boundary and the dwelling-houses which are not required for the purposes of the street." This motion was carried.

The Lease of the Municipal Office.—With reference to the lease of the Municipal Office, the *Jam-i-Jamshed* says—"It is reported that there has been some dispute again with regard to the lease of the Municipal office. Mr. Hope, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, had addressed a letter to Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, as he did to several others, in which Mr. Ardaseer was requested to make certain alterations in the lease of the Municipal office. Mr. Ardaseer flatly refused to comply with the request, and intimated to the Commissioner his willingness to defend his interests in a Court of Law. After receiving this reply the opinion of the Hon. Mr. White was obtained with reference to the lease, and it is reported that it was against the Municipality." With reference to this statement, of the accuracy of which we can say nothing, it may be mentioned that Mr. Hope has consulted Mr. White as to the legality of the lease, and has received an opinion that the lease of the Municipal buildings was made valid by the vote of the Bench of Justices, and is therefore binding upon the Municipality. The intention now is to give the six months' notice required by the lease to Mr. Ardaseer to refer to arbitration the question of the terms on which the house may be purchased for the Municipality.

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Barque Isabella, 768 tons, Captain J. C. Read, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The Barque Ceres, 861 tons, Captain Cochrane, arrived on the 11th instant from Newcastle with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

The Barque Undaunted, 867 tons, Captain J. M. Young, arrived on the 11th instant from Greenock with a cargo of 1,271 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The s.s. Apis, 783 tons, Captain R. Steyskles, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 4,321 bales of cotton, 12 cwts. of coffee, and Mr. and Mrs. Wallis as passengers.

The Ship Sussex, 1,304 tons, Captain J. P. Kinney, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of sundries, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Kinney and child, and Miss Millecksett and two servants. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The Ship Cathcart has, we are glad to hear, floated, and will in all probability leave False Point in tow of the steamers Bombay and Rattler.—*Englishman.*

The Ship Lady Melville.—We are glad to see that the Port Commissioners have succeeded in removing the Lady Melville from her late soft bed to the other side of the river in nearly a straight line from the Pagoda in the Eden Gardens, where she is being put aground. We believe that in a very short time she will have the water pumped out of her, and be once more afloat. We must say great credit is due to the officers under the Port Commissioners, who have succeeded so well in raising her.—*Ibid.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| High Water. | | | | January. | | Low Water. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Time. | | Height. | | | | Time. | Height. |
| H. | M. | Ft. | In. | | | H. M. | Ft. In. |
| 1 | 10 m | 7 | 0 | | | 7 20 m | 4 11 |
| 1 | 11 a | 5 | 1 | Saturday.. .. | 13 | 7 21 a | 7 6 |
| 1 | 53 m | 7 | 4 | | | 8 8 m | 4 11 |
| 2 | 5 a | 7 | 5 | Sunday .. .. | 14 | 8 8 a | 6 1 |
| 2 | 37 m | 6 | 7 | Monday..... | 15 | 8 50 m | 4 11 |
| 2 | 57 a | 8 | 9 | | | 9 56 a | 6 7 |
| 3 | 20 m | 6 | 7 | Tuesday..... | 16 | 9 47 m | 4 7 |
| 3 | 52 a | 2 | 11 | | | 9 48 a | 5 8 |
| 4 | 4 m | 4 | 5 | Wednesday ... | 17 | 10 39 m | 2 3 |
| 4 | 55 m | 3 | 8 | | | 10 23 a | 4 9 |
| 6 | 5 a | 2 | 3 | Thursday..... | 18 | 11 37 m | 3 11 |
| 5 | 5 m | 2 | 11 | | | 11 55 a | 1 5 |
| 7 | 31 a | 2 | 7 | Friday ..... | 19 | 0 37 m | 4 1 |
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Moon—first quarter, 17th at 4 min. P.M.

## THE DIOCESAN SCHOOLS.

On Thursday last, a meeting of the friends and supporters of the Diocesan Schools, Love Lane, was held at the school premises for the presentation of prizes to the boys and girls most successful in their studies. The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs was called to the chair. There was a pretty large attendance of ladies and gentlemen on the occasion. The arrangements made for the convenience of the visitors in the large hall, where the presentation took place, were perfect in every respect. The smiling faces of the children, who were eager to obtain the prizes, beamed on every side and did one's heart good to look upon.

The Rev. Mr. Sharpin, Chaplain of Byculla, the honorary secretary to the schools, read the following report on the work done during the past five years:—

"In offering to the public the first report of these schools, now established for upwards of five years, a word of explanation seems necessary. Hitherto the institution has been to a large extent under the immediate supervision and control of the Diocesan Board of Education, and a detailed account of the working of the schools has been given in their annual report. But in July last it was thought advisable that these schools should be placed on a somewhat different footing, it being contrary to the intention of the Diocesan Board of Education to take the direct management of any particular school, and with the concurrence of the Board it was decided that the entire management and control of these schools be vested in the Local Committee. By this arrangement a distinct responsibility rests with the Committee, and the school, while it owes everything to the Board of Education, is not more closely connected with it as regards its general management than the various other schools which derive their existence from the same source. Under these circumstances, an independent report of the progress of the institution seems due to the Board no less than to other supporters, whether subscribers or parents of children. For convenience sake, this is dated from October 1870, when the present Head Master arrived from England and took charge of the school. At that time from one cause and another the school was at a very low ebb, the number of scholars having fallen from upwards of one hundred to about thirty. This decline may no doubt be chiefly attributed to the sudden departure of the former Head Master to another sphere of duty, and the unexpected delay that occurred in supplying his place. Another disadvantage under which the school at this time laboured was the want of a permanent bungalow in a good central position. The removal of the schools from Clare Road, Byculla, to Victoria Road, Mazagon, proved to be most inconvenient to the children, and led to many withdrawals. Both these difficulties have now been met. Through the instrumentality of the Diocesan Board of Education, a Head Master has been procured from England, and an excellent upper-storied bungalow purchased, so that the school now possesses a stability that it has not hitherto enjoyed. The new building is well adapted to its purpose, and has been supplied with suitable fittings and apparatus. The boys' and girls' school rooms have separate entrances, and care has been taken to keep the departments quite distinct. The dormitories for both are upstairs, and on different ends of the premises under the immediate supervision of their respective heads. There is also a covered play room, and a good compound, which is being laid out as a cricket-ground for the boys. With such advantages, as might be expected, rapid progress is already apparent in the numbers and general efficiency. Since the arrival of Mr. Swornsbourne, the school has been steadily going up, and within the last six months has more than doubled its numbers. This rise in the school did not take place sufficiently early in the year to enable the new boys to be presented at the examination held by the Government Inspector in November last, but without this the grant-in-aid exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 104, which boys, Thomas Taylor and Montague Hastings Page, who have been at the school since its commencement, and owe their entire education to its training, passed successfully the Matriculation Examination for the University of Bombay, thereby making the whole grant Rs. 406 in excess of what was obtained last year. The condition of the girls' school under Miss Watling and her Assistant Mistress, Mrs. Glyed, is no less satisfactory, the results of the late examination showing an advance both in the educational status and the proficiency of the pupils. But it is hoped yet to raise the standard of education in this branch of the institution, so that girls may be encouraged to remain longer at school, and qualify themselves for any situation in life that they may be called upon to occupy. With the spread of education now going on in this country, a high class school is much required to enable the girls to be specially trained and taught with the view of preparing themselves to earn their own livelihood, if need be, by going out as teachers in this or other institutions. Such facts as the following will, it is confidently expected, induce parents to send teachers and scholars, and are more than sufficient to justify the Committee in anticipating the best results during the current year. With the view of giving encouragement to study, it has been decided to establish certain number of scholarships and exhibitions which will be competed for annually; and by this means it is hoped to create a healthy spirit of emulation throughout the school. The Committee desire to tender their sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have assisted them in carrying out this object. Prizes also will be given to those who obtain the highest number of marks from the Government Inspector in their respective standards at all who pass the Matriculation Examination. The Committee have also much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney has presented the school with a first-class harmonium, which will, no doubt, prove a great source of delight to the musical tastes of the pupils, and for their further encouragement in this branch of education prizes for music have been promised by Mr. Mull. The special thanks of the Committee are due to these gentlemen for their liberality and kind interest in the school. Then, whether in regard to the improvements instituted, or the success of the pupils, the review of the past year is full of encouragement, and the Committee will not cease to continue their exertions to make the school in all respects worthy of the Church with which it stands connected, and to take its proper place among the educational institutions of Bombay."

The Chairman, in moving that the report be adopted, said he would give a few more details in connection with the schools for those who might wish to know them. Four or five years ago a decided move was made in Bombay to further the education of the Christian children of the presidency. There were a great many children in Bombay for whom schools were required. A school had been started at Colaba, which had succeeded, and the Masonic community requiring one for their children, the committee of the Freemasons' Hall at Mazagon gave accommodation, and a school was started under the Rev. Mr. Du Bois. It made fair progress under him. As it got larger, it was moved to Byculla, and now found its permanent domicile in the present premises under Mr. Du Bois (the Chairman) took this opportunity of acknowledging the Board's obligations to his Lordship for his kind labours in the cause. The number of children in the school was at one time over 100. It then declined, but he (the Chairman) was glad to say that it had since then increased and was approaching the former extent. The schools were now permanently established in the present bungalow, which had been purchased for Rs. 40,000. A sum of Rs. 4,300 was contributed by a gentleman, a member of the congregation of Christ's Church, Byculla, to which was added Rs. 5,700, a sum collected by public subscription for the Bishop Cotton testimonial. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was also made by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge at the recommendation of the present Bishop. The above-named sums together make a total of Rs. 20,000; and the Government, under the rules for grants in aid sanctioned by Lord Canning, made a gift of an equal amount, which thus made up the total amount of the purchase-money. The Board of Education, as a rule, only made pecuniary grants to schools, but this school, however, became intimately connected with the Diocesan Board through the fact of the Rev. Mr. Reynell being secretary of the Diocesan Board. Since the Rev. Mr. Sharpin had been at Byculla, the school had been placed on a proper footing, being managed by a local committee; and it was owing to Mr. Sharpin's successful exertions that the school is now in a flourishing condition. In looking to the grants made to it, they could not but feel thankful for the assistance which the school had received through the exertions of friends. All the circumstances mentioned in the report were matters for very sincere congratulation, and

## SPELLING OF INDIAN PROPER NAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DELHI GAZETTE."

SIR,—*The Englishman* in its issue of the 2nd instant tells us that the mode of spelling Indian proper names, which has now been adopted, is based upon the system of transliteration introduced by Sir William Jones, a system followed in a more or less modified form by all philosophical and scientific societies in the world. Whatever may be the merits of this system, upon which the *Englishman* founds its own, I am not at present prepared to speak with any certainty; on one point at least all will agree with me, and that is, the result of the several systems with their modifications *ad infinitum* now in vogue, has produced such a hopeless jargon of unintelligible sounds, that it would be charitable upon the part of the editor of that journal to abstain from a further affliction in this direction.

A PERSIAN SCHOLAR.

## THE CASE OF CAPTAIN NICHOLETTS.

A MOOLTAN correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes—

In my last letter I promised to send you the result of the investigation of the charges brought against Captain Nicholetts, our late Cantonment Magistrate, which took place in the Deputy Commissioner's Court last month. The charges were nineteen in number, and what makes them more significant, they were all drawn up on a sheet of paper and attached to the Court record book of cases, where they were met with by the Civil Officer who first investigated these charges and were supposed to be recorded there by the Magistrate, the heading of the list being to that effect; they were, however, all frivolous, regarding supposed heavy fines, flogging natives, and throwing a ruler at the head of a defendant in a case under investigation before him; but not one of all these charges was proved, and about forty questions sent down by the High Court, were all answered in favour of Captain Nicholetts, regarding the manner in which he had done his duty as a magistrate; he however voluntarily brought forward one of the natives he caned, which he acknowledged having done in his explanation to Government, under the impression that he held the old Bazaar Master's power to do so; the native, however, stated that he was flogged two before for the same offence by previous magistrates. Thus ends a case against a thoroughly able officer, who has done much good here, and such only can be expected as the result of a method of anonymous complaints to get rid of a strict opponent to their villainies.

## THE MUNICIPAL LICENSE TAX.

(*Madras Times*, Jan. 9.)

THE steps taken by the Municipality to enforce payment of the License Tax by the officers of the 45th Regiment, again direct public attention to that obnoxious impost. Into the legal merits of the case between the officers and the Municipality, we have no desire to enter. Whether a municipality can require a man to provide himself with a license from itself to perform duties which he is authorised and commanded by his sovereign to perform, is one of those difficult problems that we willingly leave for solution to the acute intellect of Mr. T. G. Clarke. What we can see, however, is that it is shabby to call upon men in the position of these officers to pay a tax of this kind—men who are mere sojourners here, and who are not here by their own choice, but by the orders of their superiors. The radical spouters are fond of telling us that "the air of heaven is free;" but very few of these spouters know Madras, or understand that we have to pay for leave to exist among its balmy odours. *Per se*, it is not wrong that British officers should contribute to the funds of the Municipality. They use the roads like others, and should help to pay for keeping them in order. It is the form of the tax that is objectionable. We think that form objectionable as regards the ordinary resident; but it becomes outrageously out of place when applied to an officer who comes here by command of his sovereign and with her license to do that which the Municipality say he must obtain their license to perform. We object to the tax on trades and professions, because it is a special tax on industry and is therefore against public polity. It presses *only* on the industrious and passes over those who are too rich or too lazy to follow a profession. It lets alone the contented man of certain income, who does nothing for anybody's good, and handicaps the man whose industry increases the commerce of the place, or creates a new industry to benefit the community. So vicious a form of taxation is it, indeed, that it has been abandoned by almost every Government; and now in European states to compel a man to take out a license to exercise his professions is tantamount to telling him that his profession is a dangerous one, requiring restraint. Publicans require licenses in England, for that is a business that the State thinks should be restrained; but the boldest financier would not dream of daring to impose a trades' license tax merely to raise money. Here in Madras every one who contributes to the commonweal must pay for leave to do so—here Arbuthnot and Lochs step in where Gladstones and Disraelis fear to tread. If public opinion had due weight in Madras, this tax would not stand a month. It is wrong in principle, and unjust in practice. It taxes the industrious, who live by their labour, and spares the lazy who live on their wealth; and is as bad as a tax can possibly be.

## FRONTIER FORTIFICATION.

IN a recent issue we suggested the formation of three strong stockades at certain points on our north-eastern frontier to intercept the action of raiders. It may be taken for granted, we think, that the necessity of these precautions is likely to manifest itself with striking force as our knowledge of the Looshai character increases. Hitherto we have found them amenable to the logic of physical energy alone, and dealing with them as men have dealt with savages under the influence of a succession of remarkably favourable circumstances, be expected to appreciate the conciliatory policy we have adopted towards them, the only resource left us is to oppose raiding either by counter-raiding, or by the adoption of such measures as would practically reduce raiding to an impossibility. In allusion to our former remarks on the subject, we would suggest that a permanent post be established in the Eastern Frontier District, with a sub-division in the north near Looshai Hât. The chief officer should be midway between the Howlongs and Sylooa, and the sub-division on the eastern slopes of the Blue Mountain near the main road, not far from the southern Howlongs, about 20 miles from the largest Shindoo village, and within easy reach of other villages inhabited by the same tribe. These arrangements would bring the whole country under the observation of our officers. The southern part of the hill tracts of Chittagong should be under the Hât and control of the Superintendent of Akyab, Looshai, Talekmee, which should have 250 men well up to their work, and 350 men at the Blue Mountain and at the head-quarters of the district officers. These men should be at the posts during the four cold weather months, and during the remainder of the year could be located at healthy stations in Cachar, Chittagong and Akyab ready to join the posts if needed. Each station should be supplied with two light steel guns. We are quoting as formerly from Lord Ulick Browne's remarks made in 1869, and should suppose that as the number of savages has increased since that date, our figures must increase in proportion, and that the plan would be applicable to our present requirements; ammunition, &c., being altered to suit existing circumstances.—*Bengal Times.*

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Dec. 22.)

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales has made steady and uninterrupted progress towards recovery during the past week. Quiet sleep has been obtained, and there is every reason to hope that there is no acute disease. Bulletins are now issued only once a day, at noon.

Her Majesty has returned from Sandringham to Windsor, where the Court will spend the Christmas holidays, proceeding to the Isle of Wight early next week.

The Orleans Princes have taken their seats in the National Assembly; the majority of the members appear to be in favour of a removal of the Assembly to Paris.

It has been announced that if future assassins of German soldiers are not given up to the German authorities, the latter will seize French hostages.

A new Spanish Ministry has been sworn into office.

The Alabama Arbitration Committee have held a formal sitting at Geneva, for the ratification of powers and exchange of papers. It will not meet again till April next.

The National Bank of Vienna has raised the rate of discount one-half per cent., and the Imperial Bank of Russia has raised the rate of interest on bills of exchange to 8 per cent.

The Knights of St. George were well received in St. Petersburg. The Emperor of Russia in proposing their health made a speech in favour of Germany, which has caused some excitement in France.

The Assembly of South Carolina has declared that the State has been defrauded of six million dollars by an over issue of State bonds, and warrants have been sent to Europe for the arrest of the several persons supposed to be implicated.

It is reported that the medical attendants of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will receive special marks of Royal favour.

The retirement of the Speaker of the House of Commons has been announced. In accordance with custom, Mr. Denison will doubtless be raised to the peerage. Mr. Cardwell is likely to succeed Mr. Denison, in which case there will be a vacancy at the War Office.

Mr. Grant-Duff has addressed his constituents at Elgin, and congratulated them upon the peaceful relations subsisting between England and her dependencies.

Sir T. D. Acland is likely to be created Baron Kuderton; if so, the Hon. Marke Rolle or Mr. Walrond will contest South Devon in the Conservative interest, the Liberal candidate being Mr. Buller.

Mr. Loch, M.P. for the Wick Burghs, is to retire, Mr. Samuel Laing becoming a candidate for the vacant seat.

The Earl of Ellenborough died this morning at three o'clock from bronchitis.

Parliament has been prorogued to Feb. 6.

The subscriptions to the Persian Famine Fund have reached £10,800.

The evidence in the Tichborne case has during the week been mainly of a medical nature. Trial has been adjourned to Jan. 15, the case for the claimant has closed.

Mrs. Firebrace and the co-respondents obtained a verdict. Mr. Firebrace intends, it is stated, to move for a new trial.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have terminated their sittings for the present. In the case of Mussut Hurmatod Nissa Begum v. Allapida Khan and others, the decision of the High Court of Bengal was reversed. The appeal of Skinner v. Orde and others has been dismissed with costs; but in the case of Mussumat Bebee Bashun v. Sheikh Hamid Hossein and others, and also in that of Letraj Roy v. Mahbab Chund and others, the appeals have been allowed with costs.

The directors of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway have declared a dividend on the Nulhattee stock for the past half-year of 5 per cent. per annum.

The directors of the China Submarine Telegraph Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 4.

ORDINARY OF THE WEEK.—Capt. G. D'Aguilar, Bon. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. W. Southey, Mad. S.C.; D. R. Ekins, Esq., County Court Judge; G. Collingwood, Esq., of the India Office; the Hon. and Rev. F. Curzon; Com. A. G. Glascott, R.N.; G. Hudson, Esq., late M.P. for Sunderland; Maj.-Gen. W. T. B. Mounsteven, 79th Highlanders; Maj.-Gen. R. B. Rawnsley, R.A.; Dr. R. Seeman, F.L.S.; R. Wells, Esq., Ceylon C.S.; the Earl of Ellenborough.

It is stated that the offer of a baronetcy has been made to Dr. Gull, who has shared with Sir William Jenner the immense responsibility of medical attendance upon the Prince of Wales during the illness. Dr. Gull's presence at Sandringham has imparted great confidence to the medical profession, who are well acquainted with his sound and accurate diagnosis and intuitive insight. Dr. Gull is about fifty-six years of age. When he was sent for to Sandringham he held no medical appointment in connection with the Court or Royal Family, but he will in future enjoy a recognised and honourable position in the Prince's household. The services of Dr. Lowe will be acknowledged by a knighthood. He is M.D. Edinburgh 1857, and is the author of several scientific papers in the medical journals, besides being a sound botanist.

## THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Dec. 22.)

THE improvement in the Prince of Wales's health which commenced on the 14th inst. has continued throughout the week, and the progress towards recovery, though not rapid, has been steady. His Royal Highness has escaped all serious complications, and convalescence has so far progressed that the medical bulletins, which last week were issued four times in the twenty-four hours, are now only issued once a day. Another indication that danger is believed to be well nigh past is the fact that the Queen and the Princess Louise on Tuesday last returned to Windsor, the three Princes and the Princess Beatrice having left Sandringham on the previous Saturday. The Princess Alice still remains with her brother. The Crown Princess of Germany is not now expected, information of the improvement in the Prince's condition having reached her in time to prevent her departure from Germany. The Prince's groom, Charles Blegg, who had a relapse last week, died on Monday morning. He was visited more than once during his illness by the Queen and the Princess of Wales, and on Sunday last, by her Majesty's special request, the prayers of the congregation of Sandringham Church were specially besought for the recovery of Blegg as well as of the Prince of Wales. The Queen has also visited Blegg's mother since the lad's death.

It is stated that her Majesty, who had never visited Sandringham until this month, during the latter portion of her stay there, showed much interest in the arrangements and surroundings of the estate. Her Majesty drove out more than once to the interesting remains of Castle Rising, one of the most interesting of Norman ruins, and the Anglo-Saxon church which adjoins it, and on Tuesday, when she returned to Windsor, her Majesty, it is stated, seemed in excellent health and spirits, and repeatedly acknowledge the salutations of the crowds who gathered on the railway platform at Lynn and Cambridge, and greeted her Majesty with hearty cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs. At Victoria Park also, where the Royal train made a brief halt, previous to its transfer to the North London line, her Majesty was loudly cheered, and duly acknowledged the greetings of the persons assembled on the platform. On Wednesday the Queen held a Council at Windsor, and after the Council, the Austrian Minister (Count Beust,) had an audience of her Majesty. Her Majesty will remain and spend Christmas at the Castle, for the first time since the death of the Prince Consort, and is expected to leave Windsor for Osborne about Thursday next, but the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales will stay at the Castle. The Prince of Wales is expected at Windsor as soon as he is sufficiently well to take the journey from Sandringham.

The anticipated recovery of the Prince of Wales has called forth many expressions of public satisfaction. On Sunday last the subject was referred to in the sermons of many of the London clergy, among others by Dean Stanley, Canon Kingsley, and Dr. Vaughan. Mr. Kingsley ascribed the deep sympathy felt with the Royal Family to loyalty pure and simple, an instinct, he said, which is especially strong in the Teutonic races, and in none more than in the English and Scotch, and which in our own time has been shown to be ennobling, not degrading, by that mighty German army which has astonished the world. On Friday night, immediately after the performance of "Pygmalion and Galatea" at the Haymarket Theatre, the band played Brinley Richards's "God bless the Prince of Wales," the entire audience standing up and cheering vociferously. At the close of Dr. Vaughan's discourse on the "British Army" at the Polytechnic Institution on the same evening, Miss Alice Barth substituted for one of her ordinary songs "God bless the Prince of Wales." The effect upon the audience was electrical. As the song concluded, and the portrait of the Prince appeared upon the disc, the assembly rose to their feet and joined in the chorus. The performance of the "Andria" of Terence, which was countermanded last week, took place on Tuesday night. The prologue referred almost exclusively to the Prince's illness, and was followed by the appropriate air, which was vehemently applauded by an audience comprising, among other distinguished visitors, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Delane, Sir J. Paliiser, Baron Cleasby, Sir P. Colquhoun. The benchers of the Middle Temple have at a special parliament passed resolutions of condolence and sympathy with her Majesty and the Royal Family on the Prince's illness, and resolutions expressing satisfaction at the improvement in the Prince's condition have been passed by the Common Council, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and other public bodies. Accounts continue to be received of the universal sympathy felt in many foreign countries with the Queen and Royal Family. M. Thiers has forwarded a despatch to the Queen expressing his satisfaction at the improvement in the health of the Prince. The American people, after the unfavourable turn of the Prince's illness was known, published eight telegrams a day from London on the subject. The royal family of Portugal, it is stated, evinced the utmost anxiety to receive the earliest intelligence of the state of the Prince's health, and telegrams were daily sent to Lisbon by the Duke of Saldanha, with the fullest details. King Victor Emmanuel displayed equal solicitude, and in India, a *Times* telegram says, "an extraordinary feeling of sympathy" pervaded all classes. The statement made last week as to disloyal placards having been posted up in Cork by Fenians has been indignantly denied by the mayor as "a most unjustifiable and unwarrantable slander" on the city. "Wishes, hopes, national aspirations," he says, "are deeply cherished here, in no other city in the kingdom can there exist more profound sympathy for the Queen and the Princess of Wales."

MEDICAL OPINIONS ON THE PRINCE OF WALES'S RECOVERY.

WE are happy to learn from the *Lancet* that the progress of the Prince of Wales is all that the statements issued in official form represent it to be:—"There is a complete absence of febrile symptoms, and the strength of the Royal patient is improving every day, whilst there is nothing of any kind present in the case to arrest the Prince in his convalescence. The poor boy Blegg, whose case began with very severe symptoms, steadily improved up to the 20th day, on the evening of which cough and other evidences of pulmonary conges ion showed themselves. His condition steadily got worse, until death. No parallel can be drawn between the case of the Prince and the boy Blegg, for the simple reason that the latter was a very delicate, probably a consumptive lad, and had previously suffered pretty severely from bronchitis which rendered him an easy prey to the disease of which he died. We beg to add our tribute to that of the lay press, and to say with what pleasure we regard the whole medical work in this case, so far as at present it can be judged of, from the early diagnosis of the disease, insiduous and deceiving as it was in the outset, by Dr. Lowe and Mr. Oscar Clayton, down to the present time. Of all cases, it has been one to tax the judgment and the resources of the medical men, and the result so far is honourable to Sir Wm. Jenner, Dr. Gull, and Dr. Lowe, and through them to the profession in which they occupy such distinguished positions. The Prince's physicians will greatly need rest and refreshment after their labours."

The *British Medical Journal* says—"The health of the Prince of Wales has continued steadily to improve during the week, and we are profoundly pleased to be able to state that his progress towards convalescence has not been marked by any interruptions, or by any other causes of anxiety than those necessarily incidental to the recovery from a disease so exhausting as a severe attack of typhoid fever. At the moment at which we write we have the happiness of being able to state, from information dating to late on Thursday afternoon, that defervescence is complete; there is a gradual return of power, and there are no visceral troubles. The exacerbation of fever which gave rise to such serious symptoms appears to have been the result of the severe intercurrent bronchial affection—an affection which of itself, as we had recently occasion to notice, is capable of raising the bodily temperature to 105 deg. This difficulty and danger happily surmounted, and having left so little trace, there is—we speak it with thankful sense and assurance—the best prospect of a very sound and complete convalescence. We must not count the weeks required to establish it with too great impatience, but above all things we may rejoice that the fever has not left behind it any organic lesions. For the restablishment of the Prince's health a mild and winter resort might be useful. Osborne itself offers many advantages for such purpose. But this is still a speculation rather than a forecast. Sir William Jenner was enabled on Wednesday to return to town. Dr. Gull will return, it is expected, in a few days. These two eminent physicians have been in constant consultation and joint charge of his Royal Highness now for upwards of a month. The more immediate and continuous charge of the patient and the management of the sick-room devolved from the first upon Dr. Gull, who was first in attendance. A very high, but by no means too high, tribute has been paid to the devoted, skilful and ceaseless care which Dr. Gull brought to his anxious and all-important task. We have the means of knowing that Sir William Jenner and Dr. Gull were throughout closely united in opinion, act, and word upon everything which concerned the principles and details of treatment; and in all that they proposed and wished they were diligently—indeed indefatigably—seconded day and night by Dr. Lowe."

The *Medical Times and Gazette* reports steady and uninterrupted progress towards health during the week:—"According to our experience, there is no acute disease in which convalescence is sometimes more gradual and protracted than typhoid fever. In many cases this of course depends upon the length of time required by the repair of the organic lesions which are the ordinary results of the fever. The separation of sloughs and healing of ulcers, the absorption of effused material in the abdominal and thoracic lymphatic glands, the diminution of splenic enlargement (where it exists), are all processes which require time, and sometimes render convalescence very tedious. But so long as there is no real relapse, no rekindling of the febrile process, and no symptoms pointing to grave abdominal or pulmonary complication, the length of time elapsing before perfect health is regained is not of primary moment. The Prince, we know, has a good constitution. He entered on the fever with a large reserve of strength, which undoubtedly has stood him in good stead; and there is ground for confidently hoping that the days of convalescence may be less in proportion than the duration of the fever."

## LOSS OF THE STEAMER DELAWARE AND ALL ON BOARD.

(*Daily News*, Dec. 22.)

A GENERAL expression of regret was expressed in Liverpool yesterday with regard to the loss of the splendid iron screw steamer Delaware, with all on board. At first it was hoped that some of the officers and crew would have been saved, so that some light might have been thrown on the cause which led to the disaster, but unfortunately such is not the case. The Delaware sailed from the Mersey on Sunday morning last, under command of J. M. Preston, with a crew of 45 men, and laden with a valuable general cargo, consisting of cotton fabrics, sheet lead, tin, stationery, &c., from Calcutta. Shortly after leaving the Mersey the wind freshened, and during the night it blew a fierce gale from the south-west in the neighbourhood whilst on Monday a hurricane from the S.S.W. raged from Queenstown. The auxiliary screw-steamer Great Britain, Captain Gray, which sailed on the same tide as the Delaware for Melbourne, encountered such heavy weather that the captain prudently took his vessel into Holyhead harbour, and remained there until the weather abated sufficiently to permit him to resume the voyage. Capt. Preston, however, notwithstanding the fearful storm which prevailed, kept on his course, and nothing was seen or heard of the Delaware after leaving Liverpool, until late on Wednesday night, when a telegram from Plymouth announced that she had been totally wrecked that morning on the rocks near Sampson Island, about 40 miles to the westward of Plymouth, and that every person on board had perished. At the same time the ship struck on the rocks, a terrific gale was raging, and whether the vessel became disabled or unmanageable and was driven bodily on to the rocks will remain a mystery, as the latest accounts state that she had gone to pieces, and that large quantities of wreckage, including cabin fittings, spars, rigging, together with portions of the cargo, were being washed ashore along the coast. The Delaware was built in 1865, by the Isle of Man Shipbuilding Company, for Messrs C. Dickson and Co., of Liverpool. She was 3,243 tons burden, 380 feet in length, 36 feet breadth of beam, and 26 feet depth of hold, and had nine bulkheads.

PENZANCE, THURSDAY.

The Delaware, from Liverpool to Calcutta, was sighted off the Islands of Scilly between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her engines were disabled, and the captain was seen on the bridge. A heavy sea was seen to smash the bridge, two similarly tremendous seas following. The Delaware suddenly foundered. The mate and another jumped into the lifeboat, and passed five poor fellows clinging to a spar, but were unable to help them. Forty-eight at least have perished. Boats are now engaged picking up the wreck, and landing it at the Islands of Scilly, comprising drowned sheep, casks, broken wood, &c. All that has come ashore up to evening has been deck stuff.

## FRANCE.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Dec. 22.)

THE Orleans princes have at length taken their seats in the National Assembly. The question, though so long discussed, was finally solved rather suddenly. On Monday the *Journal des Debats* published two letters on the subject from the Duke of Aumale and Prince Joinville. The Duke said that when his election was submitted to the Assembly several of his colleagues came to ask him not to take his seat, and on those terms M. Thiers withdrew his opposition to the validation of his election and to the repeal of the exile laws. The Duke says he agreed to this arrangement as a temporary measure only, the necessity for which has now ceased with the exceptional state of things which led to its adoption. The Government is established. The chief of the Executive Power has become President of the Republic, and has given the adhesion of his power bound up with that of the Assembly. Therefore, having regard to what he thinks to be his obligations, the Duke believes that the time has come when he ought to take his seat, and on those terms M. Thiers is satisfied. The President of the Republic not having taken the same view as I, I am stopped by the fear of appearing to break my plighted word. I await, therefore, the decisions of a superior tribunal, by which new circumstances will trace out for me a new line of conduct, happy if these circumstances permit me to testify to you my gratitude by undertaking the defence of your interests and joining my efforts to those of my colleagues for raising again the flag of France, and causing the sovereign right of majorities to be triumphant against every attempt to overthrow it." Prince de Joinville's letter was to the same effect. On the same day that these letters were published there was a full house in the Assembly on the question of the exclusion of the Princes from the Chamber. M. Brunet questioned the Government on the subject, and M. Casimir-Périer, who replied on behalf of M. Thiers, said that M. Thiers did not consider it possible to release the Princes from their engagement, because that engagement had not been entered into with him, but was communicated to the Committee of the Assembly. So far as M. Thiers was personally concerned, he did not intend on Tuesday next to give priority of discussion to the Orleans then proposed that inasmuch as the elections for the Oise and Haute-Marne had already been confirmed, the Assembly should invest the deputies elected for those departments with the provisional exercise of their rights, and pass to the order of the day. A motion for simply passing to the order of the day, favoured by the Government, was rejected by 358 to 273 votes, and a proposal giving to M. Thiers and his colleagues priority of discussion was also rejected by 369 votes to 291. The Extreme Right and Left on this occasion voted with the Noes. M. Fresneau then moved "that the Assembly, considering that it has no responsibility to assume, nor advice to offer, on engagements in which it had not part, passes to the order of the day," and this proposal was carried by 646 votes to 2. On the following day (Tuesday) the Princes, "having been relieved from their engagement by the President, and the Assembly having declared that no engagement has been entered into with it," took their seats in the Assembly—"a slight murmur of astonishment," it is stated, "being the only public manifestation which greeted their entry." They sat among the members of the Right Centre. The step seems to have been unexpected, and some of the Paris papers have made severe remarks upon it.

A summary of M. Pouyer-Quertier's budget, which is being printed, estimates the expenditure at 2,415,000,000f., and the revenue at 2,429,000,000f., leaving a surplus of 14,000,000f. New taxes are proposed to the amount of 247 millions, of which 90 millions consist of duties derivable from raw materials, 65 millions from textile fabrics, 30 millions from taxes on personal property, 20 millions from an increased tax on sugar, 10 millions from increased duties on manufactured goods, and 10 millions from reimposing the navigation dues. The French army estimates have been fixed at the sum of 450 millions of francs (18 millions sterling). The Committee of the Budget, it is said, raised no serious objection to the estimate when it was submitted to them.

M. Thiers continues warmly to advocate the return of the National Assembly and the Government to Paris. On the 15th inst. he was present at the sitting of the Initiative Committee, and spoke for an hour and a half in favour of his proposal. Casimir-Périer, the Minister of the Interior, also spoke in favour of the change and said that he was quite certain it was impossible to carry on the Government properly at Versailles, and that all his colleagues shared his opinion. The proposal, however, still stoutly opposed, and no decision has yet been come to in the matter. It is reported, however, that there is a majority in the committee of 18 to 12 in favour of the removal to Paris.

On Wednesday there was a long and warm debate in the Assembly on a question put by M. Raoul Dual to the Government relative to the immunity enjoyed by M. Ranc. M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, denied that he had sheltered M. Ranc. The Government had nothing to do with the prosecution or indictment of persons implicated in the insurrection. The whole responsibility lay with the commandant of the first military division. In the end a motion tendered by M. Tallon, the Assembly heard the explanation of M. Dufaure and General Cissey, and reckoning on the strict observance of justice, should pass to the order of the day, which was accepted by M. Dufaure, was approved by a large majority, consisting of the Left and Centre. The House was very full, the Orleans Princes were not present. Among the other measures brought before the Assembly, has been a bill relating to primary education introduced by M. Jules Simon. The bill was not read, but it is stated that it proposes to make school attendance compulsory on children from seven to thirteen years old inclusive, and enacts a system of penalties for default against parents and employers. It is proposed that instruction shall not be wholly gratuitous nor exclusively secular.

M. Thiers received on Tuesday a deputation from the Protestant Consistory, who came to demand the convocation of the Protestant Synod. M. Thiers thanked the president of the Consistory for the expressions of confidence and esteem contained in his address, and said that he was overwhelmed by work and often by chagrin, and was only sustained by the hope possessing the sympathy of all good men. M. Thiers stated that Protestants would constantly maintain religious liberty in its integrity, and in sanctioning the convocation of the Synod, earnestly appealed to the deputation "to re-establish the privilege of convocation by promptly settling the question raised among French Protestants during the last few years."

The Communist trials are still dragging on. It is stated that the courts are proceeding at the rate of forty or fifty cases per diem, and that upwards of 12,000 persons have been at liberty after having been in prison for six months, but there are many thousands yet untried. Among the recent trials has been that of one of the heroines of the Commune, Louise Michel, a woman of high attainments and good position, who was formerly schoolmistress. She admitted that she had taken part in almost every council of the Commune, and expressed regret that Ferré did not invade the Assembly, as she meant two lives to be sacrificed, Mr. Thiers and her own. All she asked was to be shot at Satory, and to lie by the side of Ferré. The court sentenced her to transportation for life in a fortress. The Council of Revision has reversed the sentence passed last month on M. Louis Ulbach, the editor of *Le Cloche*, for publishing an inaccurate and malicious report of the court-martial. M. Ulbach will have a new trial.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived in Paris, and are staying at the Grand Hotel. Among other items of news it is stated that the Suez Canal Commission all formed in Paris to offer to the English nation some token of gratitude from the French people in return for the relief sent to France during the late war, proposes a large oil painting, illustrative of the event, by Gerome, the price of which is to be confided to a French artist chosen by competition. The signatures of the subscribers, bound in rich volumes, are to be placed in a sumptuous casket of workmanship. The Paris papers announce that the elections to the four vacant chairs in the Academy are expected to take place on the 28th inst. The candidates up to the present time are the following:—For the Count de Montalembert's chair, the Duke of Aumale, who will be opposed for M. Littré's chair, M. Littré, who is proposed by M. Thiers and seconded by M. Guizot—M. Littre has no competitor, so far as is known; for M. Prevost-Paradol's chair, M. Camille Rousset, who has the support of MM. Thiers, Mignet, Guizot, Vitet, and Saint Marc Girardin—M. Rousset is also unopposed; for M. Merrimee's chair, M.M. Viel-Castel, de Mazade, de Lomenie, Saint Rene-Taillandier, Mary-Lafon, and About. A smart contest is expected between M. de Lomenie, the candidature of whom is favoured by M. Guizot and the clerical party, and M. About, who has the support of what is called the Literary party, and of M. Thiers.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The easy digestibility of this Oil is one of its peculiar characteristics. In his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the Adulteration of Drugs, Dr. Letheby, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, observed: "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will stay for a longer time on the stomach than any other; it may be boiled in a saucepan in the preparation of it; he may get rid of certain acrid principles which we cannot recognise, but which are apt to disagree with the stomach." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says in its "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thoroughly successful result has been attained until Messrs. Taylor discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills,—Ick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

## THE TICHBORNE CASE.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Dec. 22.)

THE case for the claimant in this trial is at length finished. On Friday, the 15th inst., Mr. Locock Webb, the barrister, who has represented the plaintiff in the courts of equity, was in the witness-box during the entire sitting. He stated that his conference with the plaintiff lasted upwards of two hours, and that he literally, without the claimant's knowledge, cross-examined him. He displayed the most perfect knowledge of all the facts disclosed in the papers. Mr. Webb said he never examined a witness who gave a more clear and unhesitating statement. He did not vary or contradict himself in the slightest degree. The witness was cross-examined at considerable length respecting the procedure in Chancery in connection with the case. He was asked whether he thought that the following statement was justifiable:—"The plaintiff has completely gained his suit in the Court of Chancery, and has only now to proceed in the other courts to recover his possessions, which will only be a question of time." Mr. Webb said that statement was perfectly correct, with a few words added—"so far as the plaintiff has gone."

On Monday a considerable portion of the day was spent in reading documentary evidence. Dr. W. Southerland and Mr. Edwin Canton, surgeon to the Charing-cross Hospital, were afterwards called, and gave similar evidence to that previously given by Sir W. Ferguson respecting the scars and marks on the plaintiff's body. Arrangements were afterwards made for an examination of these marks by two medical men on behalf of the defendants and afterwards by the judge and the jury. This examination took place in a private room on the afternoon of the following day.

On Tuesday a quantity of evidence taken in Australia under the commission which had been sent out during the long vacation was read. Some of the witnesses stated that they knew many years ago a person named Castro, who they thought was a foreigner, but who had said that he was an Englishman and heir to a large property. A photographic artist named Fearne stated that he went to Castro's house and took his portrait there, because his family at home believed he was dead, and he had no wish that they should think otherwise. On another occasion he said that his family was one of the most ancient Catholic families in England. Afterwards, when there was a proposal that he should go in search of Morgan, a bushranger, Castro left "a proof of who he was" in the witness's hands on condition that he should return it in case he "Castro" returned. A Wagga-Wagga surgeon deposed that he attended Castro when he broke his nose by a fall. Some of the evidence having been objected to as irrelevant, the judge took the opportunity of mentioning to the Attorney-General as a legislator a matter which had impressed him very strongly indeed in this case, and that was that the whole of the trial might be thrown away by the improper admission of any trifling piece of evidence. The Attorney-General said that if he were to attempt to amend all the things that struck him as unworthy of a civilized country in our common law he would have plenty to do. He begged his lordship not to appeal to him as a legislator, for, he said, "we have already plenty to do." Mr. Taylor, the editor of the *British Journal of Photography*, gave it as his positive opinion that a daguerreotype of Roger Tichborne, which has been frequently referred to in the course of the trial, had been rubbed by some person or not a photographer to obliterate the peculiarity of the thumb, shown distinctly in some of the photographs.

A great part of Wednesday was taken up with the cross-examination of Dr. Sutherland respecting the scars and other marks upon the plaintiff's body. The claimant's counsel afterwards tendered a Polish lady as a witness, to show how far it was possible to lose memory of language, and to retain recollection of previous circumstances. The Attorney-General, however, objected to such evidence as inadmissible, and it was rejected by the judge. Mr. D. W. Wymield, an artist, was then called to speak to certain points of resemblance between the claimant's features and some of the photographs of Roger Tichborne, and upon this point evidence was also given by Mr. G. D. Leslie, A.R.A. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon, formerly in the Carabineers, but who left the regiment before Roger Tichborne joined it, stated that he afterwards dined with the regiment, but he could not say whether Mr. Tichborne was there or not. Three years ago he dined with the claimant at Colonel Lushington's, and conversed with him. The claimant did not remember the witness dining with the regiment in 1851, but when asked whether he remembered something that occurred after dinner, when the orderly sergeant came in and made a report to Colonel Ray, which made all the company leave the table, the claimant immediately said, "Do you refer to those beacon lights on the hill, when a squadron was ordered out to see what it meant, and returned finding it was the country people burning the gorse?" The witness said that was the incident to which he had referred, and he gave the claimant no other hint of it.

On Thursday, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon was cross-examined, and he had no doubt that a person named Cabir at the time would know about the incident the claimant mentioned of the troops going off to see about the fire on the hill. The witness also said that the claimant could not recollect two or three non-commissioned officers in the Carabineers whose names he (the witness) mentioned. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then called upon Mrs. Radcliffe to produce all letters she had from Roger Tichborne up to 1864. After some discussion the Attorney-General consented to produce all papers over which Mrs. Radcliffe or the family had any control, with the exception of two letters which were in his own possession, and which, for particular reasons, he would not produce them, but would do so when the fit time come. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he was quite satisfied with this. Some further documentary evidence was put in, and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then announced that the case for the plaintiff had terminated. The Attorney-General said he thought it right to mention that he should contend that the other side had no right if their case closed there to go hereafter into any matter concerning Arthur Orton. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine replied—"I accept what has been said in a spirit of perfect fairness, and it prevents the possibility of our being mistaken as to their course; but my friends and I have fully considered the matter, and have come to the determination to close our case as I have mentioned." After some remarks had been made by the learned Serjeant and by the Lord Chief Justice about the publication in the newspapers of certain statements bearing upon the case, the trial was adjourned until the 15th of January, when the Attorney-General will open the case for the defendant.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LATE GEORGE HUDSON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

THE members of the Carlton Club and the frequenters of Pall-mall will miss the characteristic figure of George Hudson, who, after a long and painful absence from his native country, has become once more familiar to West-End London during the last two years. A new generation has sprung up since he was famous as the Railway King, gratified him more than kindly recognition from those who knew him in his prosperity. "They've elected me chairman of the smoking-room at the Carlton again," he remarked to a friend soon after his return from exile, adding with genuine glee, "my old position, sir, my old position." In spite of his seventy odd years, poor Hudson always took the bright side in speaking of himself of his reverses. It was the great kindness he was experiencing on all hands, never the bitter alteration in his circumstances, which he loved to dwell upon. "Only this day, sir, I was in Hyde-park (—— (naming one of the most distinguished statesmen in the Upper House) "rode by. I saw him, of course, but I didn't think he saw me, until he turned his pony's head, and putting out his hand said, 'How do you do, Mr. Hudson? I'm very glad to see you looking so hearty after all your trouble.' —— could be kinder—and that so friendly, could it now? It touched me very much." George Hudson has died in what may be called by comparison easy circumstances, and, strange as it may sound, was careful to save a portion of his income and not averse to dwelling on the fact. "It shows what economy and good management will do, you know, and how little a man really wants to enjoy himself, when I tell you that out of the annuity which my good kind friends subscribed for me I have been able to put by—*I*, (naming a small sum) in 18 months." "But it wasn't given you for that, you know, Hudson," replied one of his auditors—"it was given to make you thoroughly comfortable, and not to save"—whereupon the whilom Railway King insisted that he had no wants unsupplied, and that he meant to sit in Parliament again yet. His spirit was to the day of his death as fresh, sanguine, and life-enjoying as a boy's; and when the writer of this notice met him last a month or two ago he was confident that he should once more represent Sunderland at the next general election. "The happiest part of my life," he said quite candidly, "was when I stood behind the counter and used the yard measure in my own shop. My ruin was having a fortune left me. I had one of the snuggest businesses in York, and turned over my thirty thousand a year, five-and-twenty per cent. of it being profit, when a relation died and left me a goodish fortune. It was the very worst thing which ever happened to me. It led me into railways, and to all my misfortunes since." This was spoken